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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 281 BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO
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(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE, P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
5th Jan	MANTUA §		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda*	16,227
2nd Feb	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA X	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	Narkunda*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminate voyage at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Nov ..	NEVASA	9,084
14th Dec ..	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan. ..	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb. ..	DALGOMA‡	6,800
22nd ,, ..	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May. ..	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
9th Dec.	SICILIA†	..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	..	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	..	6,698
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,990
21st February	SICILIA †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	..	6,698
24th April	SICILIA †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
30th Nov. ..	VARELA	Karachi via K'chi 11-30 A. M.
1st Dec. ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 9-30 A. M.
3rd ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war
6th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Basreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports
12th ,, ..	KANDALLA ..	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 194.
Telephone No. 1553

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21 Nov.	29 Nov
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	153	105	90
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	105
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	122
Kobe	610	380	285	190	142

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,15,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 32,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
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TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS,
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,439,181 £3,581,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:
Samarang, Soerabaya, Medan, Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Djember, Djocja, Kota Radja, Macassar, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pontianak, Solo, Tegal, Tjilatjap, Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai. Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—63, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St. CALCUTTA. OR G. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
V. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Dr. D Writer & Co
pioneers in stock have "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY. No. 1.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied gratis and post free on application to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
P. O. JAMNAGAR
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

KATOL STICKS
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE MARINE
HEAD OFFICE:
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & CO.
Respectable and influential Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a specialty.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay!
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops.	(Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture	for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive	and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Palague—Cholera	Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide	Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution.	Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A. Khatwadi Main Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INDIAN NURSE, free from incumbrances, as an attendant on one Gentleman. Apply Box. No. 9873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9061

WANTED—A respectable PARSI or EURASIAN FEMALE SERVANT to attend and do general, household work, by an old Parsi gentleman. Apply Box No. 9874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9101

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS on liberal commission, and salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Unique Assurance Company Limited, Saroli Buildings, Parel, Bombay. 12.
A 18136

WANTED—Experienced STEAM CRANE DRIVERS for construction work in Poona District. Apply with full particulars to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Hydraulic Division, THE TATA POWER CO., LTD., P. O. Mulshi, Dist. Poona
A R9102

WANTED—CLERKS for the Forest Department, Southern Circle, Bombay Presidency. Starting pay Rs. 40 for qualified men, Rs. 70 for Graduates. Apply by letter with copies of certificates to The CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S. C. DHARWAR.
A 18219

WANTED—An ENERGETIC, HONEST and SINCERE WORKER to act as an Assistant Secretary for Rs. 45 to 50 of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. A Nowsa-operator knowing accountancy will be preferred. Applications are invited before the 12th of December, 1923. Apply to JOINT HON. SECRETARIES, Girgaum District Congress Committee, Gordhan Mansion, New Bhatwady, Bombay No. 4.
A 18184.

METER MECHANICS.—Required for the Meter Department, of the B.E.S. & T.Co., Ltd. One HEAD INSTRUMENT REPAIRER and three METER MECHANICS. Applicants should, if possible, have had experience in cleaning and repairing House Service Meters. A knowledge of watch repairing is essential. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month, with allowances according to qualifications. Apply in person to the METER SUPERINTENDENT, The B.E.S. & T. Co. Ltd., Meter Department, Colaba Causeway.
A 18205

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED youth STENOGRAPHER with accounts, correspondence wants SITUATION. ith full particulars kindly address:—LALLCHAND, c/o Rana Badaji, Haribhai, Navavaogolwad, Ahmedabad.
B R9105

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—One ROOM for Office use, in business centre, rent is very moderate. For particulars apply sharp Box No. 9872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9098

TO LET.—Very desirable FLATS in Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagon, large commodious rooms and all comforts, water whole day, close to Tram and Train Rents Rs. 75, 90, 130, 140. Apply BANDOOKWALLA, on the premises.
C R9085

PERSONAL.

WANTED—All B Coms. to notify their present address for the new members' annual to Hon. Secretary, Sydenham College Graduates' Association, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
R9074

A Very Rich Agarwala Family wants to adopt a Mangal Gotra Boy of about fifteen Years' Age. The boy must be fairlooking, healthy, intelligent, receiving good education and of good character. Please write to No. 9871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" giving the above particulars and ad-
R9094

HOTELS.

HOTEL WINDSOR
MONTE-CARLO.

The most Popular and High Class Hotel, of Monte-Carlo

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

CALCUTTA HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Re. 6, Re. 4 and Re. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
Switzerland
The Belvedere
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 20.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

BUICK—1923 Special Model, 7 seater, Wire wheels, newly overhauled and painted, going cheap. Excellent condition. Apply T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LD. Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 18156

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—People to become right with God by reading Real Life Series. Rs. 3-0 for 12 numbers. ACADEMY OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Mirjapur, Ahmedabad.
L R9027

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHITE and YELLOW HONEY. Rs. 2/12 and 2/4 per 2 pound tin. Thin shelled walnuts Rs. 4 and 2/4 per 10 and 5 pound basket. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R8977

RS. 300 A MONTH—Guaranteed in your spare time. Send no money but a self-addressed stamped (½ as.) Envelope and see how you can easily earn this amount. Two hours in a week is sufficient. Either sex can work. Apply to.—A. H. KHAN, Sabcon Katra, Agra.
T R9165

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS. Wine and Spirit Merchants. Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R9089

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1988.

COCOGEM.
J. H. BHABHA, Esq., Poona:—"You will be glad to hear we have tried Cocogem and are delighted. It is all it claims to be."
As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. tins. Delivery free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T16

ON VIEW—The best and valuable furniture of well-known make of 1 dining, 1 drawing, 1 office and 6 bed rooms with passage and verandah will be sold by Public Auction at Chowpati Sea Face, next to the Bandstand, on SUNDAY, the 2nd December, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), by GHANDY & CO. See advertisement.
T R9100

ON VIEW A. H. Byrth, Esqr., Assitt. Editor, "Times of India," Valuable furniture, Cottage and Baby Piano, Chesterfields, Suites of sofas and Chairs, Roll top tables, Silver show cases, Almyrahs, Phonographs, Singer Machine, etc., at No. 45, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Sale on SUNDAY, 2nd December at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), BENNETT AND CO., See Auction Advertisement.
T R9091

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length (7½ yards by 24 inches) Rs. 8 per Coat Length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10 Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3/2/0 each. Hand picked fresh Saffron Re. 2/12/0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE Srinagar, Kashmir
T R8891

KUSUMBA OIL AND OIL-CAKE—A high quality Machine expressed oil, suitable for all edible and other oil purposes. An excellent substitute for ghee, being extracted from clean fresh seeds. Can also be used in soap, varnish, paint, etc., making. Also oil-cake of the same seed—nutritious as cattle fodder and fertilising as manure. For samples and quotations apply to, T. P. BOYCE & CO., Belgaum.
T R9062

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:
Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
3rd insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-4-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to remit cash in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS with testimonials stating qualifications age, etc., are invited up to 15-12-23 for the posts of an OVERSEER, BORING OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER for the Thana District Local Board. B. E. S. and qualified men only need apply. The qualified men should have at least 3 to 5 years' experience in the line. Pay according to qualifications and highest expected for Overseer is Rs. 135 and that for Boring Overseer and Sub-Overseer Rs. 90 per month.

(Sd.) A. M. TELANG,
Executive Engineer,
District Local Board, Thana.
Thana, 22nd November 1923
C18191

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER for the Sholapur Municipality on salary of Rs. 400—25—750 for British and Rs. 300—25—600 for Indian Qualifications recognized by G. R. G. D. No. 2815, dated 14th February, 1923, with conveyance allowance. Applicants should send testimonials of previous experience and competency with their applications before 15th December, 1923.

(Sd.) V. V. MULAY,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office,
16th November, 1923.
C18126

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

PLEASE NOTE that the firm of WEAVING SUPPLIES, LTD., trading in Bombay at 381, Hornby Road, a company registered in England has been changed by resolution and confirmation by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to the title of JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO., LTD.

This change of title is simply to bring it into line with the title of the Blackburn Works, who are the makers of MILL STORES of high quality particularly HEALDS, REEDS, BOBBINS, TEMPLES, LAGS, ETC., of which large assortments are always in stock in the Bombay Godown.

Mr. WALTER JONES, one of the partners, is at present in Bombay when enquiries at the above address will receive his personal attention.

WALTER JONES,
Director and Secretary.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL TRIENNIAL ELECTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that lists of voters have been published on the 30th of November, 1923, and are available for inspection at the Municipal office during office hours.

Applications for amendments of the lists either by way of additions omissions or alterations must reach the Chief Officer on or before the 14th December 1923.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 30th November, 1923.
18225

NOTICE.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per share will be paid on and after the 5th December, 1923, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 29th November 1923.

By order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1923.
18229

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, probationer for the supernumerary service on Rs. 60—8—75 per month, provided that the candidate is not more than 30 years of age, and that he is certified to be of good physique by proper Medical Authority. The selected candidate will be required to enter into a binding to serve the Municipality for a period of 10 years and to execute a security bond of Rs. 400. After putting in two years' probation he shall have to pass a qualifying Departmental examination. Conditions of service are prescribed in the Municipal rules which may be seen.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th December, 1923.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 24th November, 1923.
18224

FOR SALE.

THE following articles of furniture imported for His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales' Saloon are on view at the Lahore Stores Depot, Moghalpura, and can be seen on application to the District Controller of Stores. Offers which should be made to the undersigned in writing will be considered:—

Item No.	Description.	Quantity available.
1	Bed-stead, Silver Oxidised with Spring Mattress size 6' x 3'-6"	1
2	Bed-stead, Brass, with Spring Mattress 6'-6" x 3'-6"	1
	ALL MAHOGANY WOOD.	
3	Table, roll top, complete with locks, keys and pull out handles	1
4	Table, small, writing, with 9 Drawers, fitted with locks, but without keys. Drawers fitted with pull out handles. Top covered with green Macoid leather, Size 3'-6" x 1'-9½" x 2'-6½" high	1
5	Table, occasional, 3'-0" x 1'-4" x 2'-3" high	1
6	Table, dressing, small, with 9 drawers without locks, without mirror and without pull out handles	1
7	Side board, with 2 drawers and cupboards fitted with adjustable shelves without mirror, locks and pull out handles	1
8	Chest of drawers with four Drawers, without locks and without pull out handles. 2'-9" x 1'-10" x 2'-4" high	1
9	Chair with arms low easy, with springs and upholstered with silk tapestry	1
10	Chair without arm, low easy, with springs and upholstered with silk tapestry	1
	MADE IN N. W. R. CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOPS.	
11	Chairs, dining, teak wood, spring seats and upholstered with dark green leather	24

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. R.
Moghalpura, Lahore,
21st Nov., 1923.
C18184

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

WITH effect from 1st December, 1923, 46 Up, 71 Down and 77 Down Kalyan Passenger trains will run daily to fast timings as on week days.

45 Down will run daily and 48 Up on Sundays and holidays will leave Kalyan at 9/10 and arrive V. Terminus at 10/57 stopping at all stations.

From the same date 1st and 2nd class passengers from Kalyan will be permitted to travel by 22 Up Poona Express.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 29th November, 1923.
C18223

NOTICE.

SPECIAL STEAMER FOR ST. FRANCIS XAVIER FEAST.

A SPECIAL STEAMER S. S. "TOOKARAM" will sail from here at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, 1st December, 1923, for passengers wishing to visit the shrine of St. Francis Xavier on 3rd December, 1923. The timings of the Special have been so arranged as to suit those who wish to leave Bombay after office hours.

V. R. MASUREKAR,
Manager,
for Receiver in Suit No. 1945.
Bombay, 28th November, 1923.
C18206

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPG. & WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the above Company called on Tuesday, the 4th December, 1923, and on Wednesday, the 19th December, 1923, are hereby CANCELLED.

By Order of the Board,
H. H. LAKIN,
Director,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1923.
C

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of electric motor lorries for the Health Department will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of January, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C18213

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 674 of 1923.

BALVANTRAI TRIPUARASHANKER & SONS ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
CHIMANLAL R. DESAI and Another ..... Defendants.

To
CHIMANLAL R. DESAI,
and
MUKUNDRAI JAMIETRAM THAKORE,
Defendants in the above suit.

PLEASE NOTE that the hearing of the above suit has been ADJOURNED to the 8th day of January, 1924.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18210

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1289.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS ALSO 159 BAGS GRAPHITE LEAD AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of:—Bags of cotton seeds, Bags of wheat, bags of Rice, bags of Toor bags of Linseeds, bags of Birda, bags of Husk, cases of Bangles, bundles of iron bars, cases of Chimneys, cases of thread, bundles of C. P. goods bundles of Twist, lot of wooden planks, case of papers, bundles of iron sheets bundles of coir rope bundles of iron bolts, bags of Coal, bundles of gunny bags, cases of iron nails, cases of chalk, cases of hardware bundles of C. I. sheets, cases of locks, empty cylinders, bags of Salt, bundles of fresh dates, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of Jogree, bundles of cotton, etc., etc.

ALSO

159 Bags Graphite lead invoice No. 1 of 24-8-23 Ex. Rajahmundry to Kurla.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth up to Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required, however in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD (SOUTH) OUTSIDE THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee, Mr. Abdulla Dadoobhoy Hussain by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Soondarji Vithaldas, the Transferee of the Mortgage under an Indenture dated 4th September 1921 and by virtue of the power of sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th October 1914 executed by the said Mortgagor in favour of Messrs. Monji Kanji and Karsondas Natha, the Mortgagees, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land upon a Fazandari Tenure in perpetuity admeasuring one hundred and four two-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2/3167 with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3438 and Street Nos. 21 and 22 all which premises are situate at and on western side of Jail Road south and in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Jail Road south and on or towards the West, North and South by the property of Damji Shamji and others.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C Dalal & Co., attorneys for the said Transferee at their office at Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY SECOND HAND MOTOR CARS AUCTION SALE OF 5 SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for the Motor and Allied Products Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bellasis Road, Opp. Alexandra Cinema, the following:—

1 Second-hand King Car with Touring Body.
On account and at the risk of the party concerned:—
1 Second-hand Chandler Motor Car fitted with closed body.
1 Second-hand Hudson Motor Car fitted with closed body.
1 Second-hand King Motor Car fitted with touring body.
1 Second-hand Paige Motor Car fitted with closed body.
N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST DECEMBER 1923 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT SHOP NO. 126, APOLLO STREET, FORT, OPP. GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the abovementioned place, very valuable household and office furniture of late Mr. Cursetji Bomanji Lam and of Mrs. M. S. Hills and others dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner wagons, plain and marble top tables roll top table, teapoys, sweet toned Cottage Piano, big drawing room Cabinets, blackwood carved cupboards, beds, easy chairs, safe, screens, etc., etc.
Furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by Messrs. Wimbridge, Decji Kanji and other well-known makers, teakwood dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, Persian carpets, brass and iron beds, tables, teapoys, crockery, glassware, rich plateware etc., etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th November, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 7, Grant's Building, Arthur Bunder, Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plateware, teakwood dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, bentwood revolving chairs, ice box, writing tables, book cases, figures, rich ornaments, fancy flower pots, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils stoves etc., etc.
The property of G. W. Makepeace, Esq.
Furniture is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 30th November, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD AND DEALWOOD PLANKS AND PUTTIES AND PEDI'S FURNITURE TOGETHER WITH THE RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP GALAS AT GHORUPDEV TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5079 of 1921 (Moorbai vs. Rahimbai) and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gorupdev Tank Bunder opposite Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill at the shop of Salemohamed Haji Mohamed Maklae.

One large lot of teakwood and dealwood planks and putties, pedi furniture together with the right of occupancy of the shop galas.

After the sale of the above the following teakwood planks and putties will be sold at the abovementioned shop which are lying at Dontad Street Khadak in the shop No. 38 Haji Ebrahim Mohamed. The intending purchaser may inspect them there.

One large lot of teakwood planks and put. 1lgs.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at No. 45, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and plated ware sliding dining table, arm and without arm leather lined chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top side tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, table ornaments, vases electric lamps and fans, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, File cabinets gas stove dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, mirror almirahs, sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by S. Rose, one Sweet tone iron frame Baby Cottage piano in good order by S. Rose writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, hat stands, one phonograph, English roll top tables, meat safes, one iron safe on stand, perambulator aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. H. Byrt Esqr. Asst. Editor, Times of India and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public action at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured piece goods one lot Motor Tyres.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 pony in saddle.
1 Arab horse in harness and saddle.

One 10 H.P. two seater Landaulett "Calcott" Motor car in good running order.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr. receiver in Suit No. 2773 of 1923.

(VASANJI PURSHOTAM vs. JAMNADAS in RANCHODAS.)

One "Buick" Motor car No. 1637 in good running order.
One Daimler Motor car No. 4712.
One "Seat" Motor car No. 4483.
One Studebaker Motor car No. 4500.

Saturday, 1st proximo at 2-5 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BALU SARANG STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Executors of the Mortgagee and on account of and at the risk of Haji Noormahomed Khamissa and Bai Hawabai, widow of Haji Ismail Khamissa and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the deed of Mortgage dated the 9th day of September 1914 made between the said Haji Noormahomed Khamissa and Bai Hawabai widow of Haji Ismail Khamissa of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction on Saturday the 5th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises of the under mentioned property.

All that piece of Fazendari ground admeasuring 14½ feet in breadth and 70 feet in length be it a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 111 and Street No. 50 all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Balu Sarang Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay Sub-District Mandvi and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Balu Sarang Street on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by a land formerly of Umla Khatri and now belonging to Abdul Rehman Masjid on or towards the North by the house of Haji Noormahomed Khamissa and on or towards the South by the land formerly belonging to the City Improvement Trust and now belonging to Mahamadali Sheik Sharafali and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Solicitor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 30th Nov. 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

Presents:

TO NIGHT —AND— THIS WEEK

" SATI-NARMADA "

The most powerful story in 9 reels produced by Kohinoor Film Co.

PATHE GAZETTE

NEXT WEEK

Coming Coming Coming

A drama of the Century like it has been seen before in Bombay.

"THEODORA"

A Circus Girl—A cabaret dancer—An Empress—the Woman without a Soul. Three years in the making production cost exceeded £700,000.

Twenty gigantic reproducing ms, amphitheatres, pal ms built of stone 3000 costumes all duction, and ro- duction

AMUSEMENTS.

STARTS TO-MORROW!

THE PICTURE COLOSSAL!

"THEODORA"

READ WHAT THE PAPERS SAY—

THE PHOTOPLAY

"In attempting to describe it accurately, one looks in vain for suitable superlatives. It literally knocks one's eye out."

NEW YORK AMERICAN

"Collect all your 'Ohs!' your 'Ahs!' and your interjections of acute gaspology and prepare to utter them when you see 'Theodora' at the Astor Theatre. It was a perpetual feast for the eye."

CLEVELAND NEWS

"One cannot over-praise this film. In fact, cannot adequately describe or criticise it. It is beyond anything that I expected from producers of films for years to come."

DETROIT JOURNAL

"And if it cost 3 million dollars to achieve the amazing succession of trip-hammer punches such as one sees in this production, all I can say is that it looks like a full money's worth."

PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH

"Gorgeous is a word frequently used by those who would describe dramatic scenes whose magnificence has pleased. The word is much too weak to adequately fit the settings of this production."

CHICAGO HERALD EXAMINER

"The splendors of the Byzantine Empire, the stupendous cast of 25,000 people, the terrific rain of claimaxes, the under current of a frenzied love tragedy will lift the jaded movie fan out of his lethargy into the seventh heaven of attention."

BOSTON GLOBE

"It is a picture that will live as one of the greatest spectacles of motion picture art. There is a gorgeousness of pageantry which surpasses anything that has ever been shown."

THE BILLBOARD.

"Impossible to do justice to his stupendous picture. It seems incredible that the camera could have visualized all this grandeur, this tumultuous, whirling, riotous action. The silence was broken only by fervent outbursts of applause. The picture will net a fortune. The whole country should be given an opportunity to see it."

VARIETY

"'Theodora' has been selling out right along. You leave the theatre bewildered, and it takes moments to compose yourself to picking out the 'smash' of the production, and then you are embarrassed by a confusion of choice, for there are so many big passages one can set down only a few."

MOTION PICTURE NEWS

"This massive spectacle dwarfs other achievements of its kind."

MOVING PICTURE WORLD

"'Theodora' is magnificent, an epic of the screen."

"THEODORA"

"THEODORA"

Exclusive Rights Controlled by J. PEARSON & Co., Victoria Buildings; Parsi Bazar, Bombay for India, Burma, Ceylon, Strait Settlements and Malay States.

SATURDAY—TO-MORROW—1st Dec.

AT THE WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

LOOK SHARP!

TOMORROW STARTS THE GREAT AND CHARMING LOVE STORY BY THE GAUMOUT Co.

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE IN TWELVE EPISODES WRITTEN AND PRODUCED BY LOUIS FEUILLADE (AUTHOR AND PRODUCER OF "TIH—MINH," "BARRABAS," Etc.)

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

The cast of "Two Little Urchins" includes all the favourites who appeared in "Barrabas," but, in addition, Tiny Tim makes a reappearance, and a new star has dawned on the horizon by the debut of Mademoiselle Sandra Milowanoff. This little lady's name may not be at present familiar to the British public, but we feel sure that it will be on the tips of thousands of tongues when this serial starts running, for this little Russian girl has a charm and a personality, in addition to her ability, which will immediately establish her as a favourite. In "Two Little Urchins," M. Louis Feuillade has exploited the whole field of film entertainment, with the two exceptions that sex questions and sensationsalism have been strictly barred. The result is a charming story, played amidst delightful scenes and settings, beautifully photographed, and with humour and pathos in plenty. It has a tremendous adult appeal, and yet we may safely say that it is the first serial produced yet which can properly and with advantage be put before children of any age and will thouroughly interest them. Clean and wholesome, beautifully produced. "Two Little Urchins" heralds the dawn of a new era of serial stories which will be a credit to the screen, and free from the criticism so often levelled against serials of the "blood and thunder" type.

DON'T FORGET—TOMORROW!

Saturday 1st December

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

AT THE

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"J'ACCUSE"

The Most Romantic Tragedy of Modern Times

At 9-30

"THE QUAINTS"

In "THE 9 O'CLOCK REVUE"

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

FUN FRIDAY

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

FIRST CHAPTER in 6 Parts.

"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

Under the Patronage of H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Est. 1913

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Saturday 1st Dec. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)

Sunday 2nd Dec. 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

Asha-Nirasha.

Manager, G. N. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! TWO HOURS' PROGRAMME! at 7 and 10 p. m. (S.T.)

FOR ONE NIGHT—TO-NIGHT—ONLY!

Special Engagement of the New

STROLLERS

In a new and up-to-date Entertainment of music and dancing

Six ARTISTS! Six ARTISTS!!

Including dainty Babs Dollar, the popular Soubrette, Charlie Revel, the Skating Violinist, etc.

Prices Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Rs. 1/8; Re. 1; Annas 12 and 8 (Excluding Tax.)

Cinema Show to-day only at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum

present this week.

CHAMPRAJ HADA

historical Masterpiece

produced by

STAR FILMS Ltd.

Time and Prices as usual.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

A western disturbance has given local rain of snow in Kashmir with few falls in the East Punjab. A few falls also occurred in South Madras.

Sonamarg reports half an inch and pamban one.

Temperature continues high in central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Extension into the united Provinces Hillss.

Earthquake report:—A shock of moderate severity at its origin about four hundred miles away was recorded by the Simla Seismograph at 21 hours 40 minutes last night.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 28th November, 1923

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m. 10. a m 2. p. m. 4 p m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.929	inches
Temperature of Air	77.4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·9	"
Dew Point	67.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	71 %	"
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3	"
Minimum do do.	72.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, NW, NNW:	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 107	
Fall of Rain	—	"
Total fall during month	—	"
do. do. year	—	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	—	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soll	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soll
	Nov	h. m	ft in.	Nov	h. m.	ft in.
Th.	29	2 25	17 7	29	8 35	20 0
		14 20	25 1		20 8	18 1
F.	30	8 16	26 11	30	2 22	19 9
		21 14	28 1		14 48	16 2
Sat.	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dec.			Dec.		
M	3	6 0	26 3	3	13 0	18 6
		19 11	25 5			
Tu	4	1 17	28 4	4	7 22	19 6
		13 2	25 11		18 58	16 8
W.	5	1 49	28 0	5	7 58	19 10
		13 37	25 6		19 30	17 3

LATE CANON D. L. JOSHI.

MEMORIAL SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING.

On Saturday the 24th instant at 5-30 p.m., Rt. Rev. Dr. J. E. Palmer, D. D., the Bishop of Bombay, held a Memorial Service of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the life and work of the late Canon D. L. Joshi who died on the 25th of October last in his 62nd year. A special service in English, Marathi and Gujarati was prepared for the occasion and the Cathedral was filled with European and Indian friends of the late Reverend gentleman and clergy of the Church of England. After the prayers and singing of the hymns, the Bishop speaking on Canon Joshi's position in the Diocese and in India, said:—My duty is to express before you our gratitude to Almighty God for what Canon Joshi was permitted to do for the Church in the Diocese and in India. In all Diocesan matters he was one of our foremost counsellors. I made him a Canon of this Cathedral in 1911. He never disappointed me. He took part in the formation of the Diocesan Council and the long deliberations of the Committee which worked out its Constitution. In the Council itself his words always carried great weight. His over-rapid utterance made him less effective in addressing a large audience than a small one. Consequently in the Boards and Committees of the Council his work was still more valuable than in the Council. The Standing Committee, and the Boards of Education and Missions have special reason to be grateful for his help. Then again he represented the Diocese on various occasions at the Provincial Council in Calcutta, and he was one of the representatives of that Council in the very important negotiations with the South India United Church. Again he took an honoured part in the Bombay Representative Council of Missions, in one year serving as its Chairman.

In nearly all this work, I worked side by side with him, and I had the opportunity of knowing his powers as a counsellor for some twelve years. He was extremely fertile in suggestion and that upon a great variety of subjects. He understood the English and valued what he had learned from the West, but he remained thoroughly Indian in temperament, and often preferred Indian to Western methods. Yet he showed none of that vain and bitter nationalism which has representatives even in the Christian Church. Canon Joshi thought that the Church would be most benefited by the co-operation of British Christians with Indians, and through all difficulties he strove to preserve and facilitate that co-operation. One of the most noticeable traits of his character was that the advance of God's kingdom was his only ambition and his enduring passion. This was the one purpose of his life. From this purpose he never allowed himself to be diverted by opposition, envy, jealousy, backbiting or suspicion. He had to experience much of these, and from those from whom he might well have looked for better treatment. But he was not embittered nor daunted. One thing only he cared for and that was the Kingdom of God. For this reason too he never became a mere Committee man. Committee work he did in plenty and did it well. But he always preferred to get back to more direct work for the Kingdom. Even in advanced age he threw himself into the task of shepherding the Christian lads in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and made frequent and tiring journeys as far as Bhusawal for this purpose. Day after day, deep into the night, he would converse with enquirers in his house in Bombay, and many a one he led not only to accept Christ as his Master but to be incorporated into His Body by baptism. He knew that Christ and Christ alone could save either individual Indians or their motherland; and he knew that Christ, if he is to be accepted at all must be accepted without reserve and without rivals.

We praise God for his staunchness, for his learning, for his loyalty, for his sincerity, his humanity, but chiefly for his entire devotion to Jesus Christ which was the secret of his influence. For by virtue of that devotion his influence was even more deep than it was wide.

TRIBUTES TO CANON JOSHI

Rev. L. B. Butcher (Church Missionary Society) then in a lengthy speech narrated the life and work of the late Canon Joshi from his personal contact and experience and said his loss to the Church Missionary Society was great and irreparable. He was indeed one of the pillars of the Mission. He thanked God for giving so great an Indian to devote his life for the Christian work in India. Rev. R. B. Douglas (United Free Church of Scotland) said Canon Joshi's diligence, scholarship, and aquaintance with literature of his own language were gifts of the highest value. It was a pleasure to his friends to learn that the recognition of his work was to have come from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Rev. P. N. Abhyanker dwelt at length on the Converts Home established by the late Canon Joshi of which more than 200 persons had taken advantage during a decade. Mr. Balwant Rao Khristy also spoke of Canon Joshi's work as a leader of the Indian Christian community. The congregation then dispersed after singing the hymn "Jesus Lives" and the benediction of the Bishop.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Deccan and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing continues in places where there is sufficient moisture. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Nawabshah, Broach, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains show tendency to rise. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.

Sind 1 to 49 Gujarat 15 to 47, Konkan 28 to 45, Deccan 19 to 50, Karnatak 42 to 52.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 1/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 5/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 556.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 606.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 596.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 155¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 149¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 236.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 324.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.35-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 81/30.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24/90.
London—Brussels Frcs 94/40.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Nov. 28
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 3/32 Firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4-14-7 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/16 Steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 29 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-5 1/16
Bank Demand	1/5 3/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 11/32
Fcs. Demand	655
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	766
Shanghai	239
Japan	155
Singapore	166

Market—Steady

	London, Nov. 28
Rates	54 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16
" 2 months bases	32 5/8
Closing Tone of — Steady China buying but bought at fall.	
4 p.c. cent Since 5th July, 1923.	
Interest day to day loan	2 3/4
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTREES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Nov. 28.
Stockholm	16.64
Christiana	29.23
Amsterdam	11.47
Switzerland	24.95
Yesterdays.	24.35
Belgium	2.80)
Athens	

	New York, Nov. 28
Demand Bills	43537
	London, Nov. 28.
Exchange on London in Paris	81.30
" " " Germany	
" " " Italy	

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Nov. 28
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 3/8
Indian Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 4 per cent	25

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Nov. 29
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3 4+3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 2 9s 1/4 unchgd
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£100 1/2—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 —1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	53 unchgd
	London, Nov. 28.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 9/16
2 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	103
3 per cent. Indian	117 1/16

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/12.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15/12/3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/0/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/1/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/6/0.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Bar gold ready, s. 94-7.
Silver ready, d. 33/1.
Silver forward, d. 32/10.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India and China buying. Amounts offering small.

GOLD.

	Bombay, Nov. 29			
Ready:— 25—0—16				
Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	25—11	—	25—	25—
Magsar	25—2—3	—	25—1—3	25—1 0
Tejl Mandi				
Kartak				
Magsar	16—6—			
Tone—Market Steady.				

SILVER.

	Bombay, Nov. 29.			
Ready 79—				
Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	79—	79—3	—	79—
Magsar	79—5	79—8	—	79—5
Tejl Mandi				
Kartak				
Magsar	1—8—			
Tone—Market Steady				

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 62/1.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 90/10.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan 1933, Rs. 96/9.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan 95/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

There was a rise in almost all the shares due to speculative purchases. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380. India 73. Central 25/12. Eastern Bank 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420. Apollo 30. By. Cotton 645. By. Dyeing 970 Bradbury 550. Century 462/8. Cent. India 555. Colaba Land 170. Coorla 157/8. xd., Crescent 242/8. Dawn 690. Fazulbhoy 900. Finlay 625. F. Petit 1250. Globe 80 Gokak 126/4. Ind. Bleaching 195. Ind. Malwa 555. Jamshed Mfg. 170. Kastoorchand 230. Khatao 295. Kilachand Mills 12/8. Kohinoor 1625. Luxmi Cotton 5025. Madhavrao Scd 70. Madhowji 285. M. Petit 3200. Meyer Sassoon 180. Morarji 4100 xd.. New Great 672/8. New City 310. Pabani 397/8 Pearls 642/8. Phoenix 542/8. Shapurji 230. Simplex 370. Standard 1500. Swan 790. Swadeshi 552/8. Tata Mfll 415 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290. B. Burma 322/8. B. Burma N. I. 75n. Bt. Burma Pet 4/7. B. Tramway 92/8. B. Steam 85. Bundi Cement 10. Katni Ord. 87/8. Katni Defd 215. New India 16. Shivrajpur 35/8. Tata Iron Ord. 30/4 Tata Iron Defd 105. Tata Hydro 720 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

Chartered Bank	—	—	—	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong	—	—	—	„ 124
National	—	—	—	„ 43 1/4
Eastern	—	—	—	„ 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	—	—	—	„ 12

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 29.

A further sharp advance of 112 points in New York futures and 47 to 58 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. The markets advanced on short covering and trade and commission Houses buying. The undertone of the markets is remarkably strong due to trade improvement in America and good business for Manchester. We still hold a favourable opinion of the market. Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and gibson cable under date 28th instant (5-5 p.m.) as under:—

Despite the rapidity of advance the market shows no signs of halting. The technical situation is sound. The trade is following the advance we consider higher prices inevitable and would purchase on all breaks."

As regards the position of our market, a movement was started in the Bazaar yesterday with a view to agreeing upon a price above which no transactions should be allowed and so soon as this idea became known, the Broach quotation declined from Rs. 705 to Rs. 682. The meeting called to discuss the question of fixing prices was adjourned until to-day evening and upto the time of writing no definite settlement has been reported. It seems that the Marwari Brokers are thinking amongst themselves not to trade above the level of Rs. 700 for F. G. Broach.

There was no trading for liquidation of old contracts to-day.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 29

Description, Super-fine	Fine	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	630	615	600 585

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS.

The report of Messrs. Patel Brothers dated November 29th says:—

New York Market 28th November 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Price at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
36.06	Dec.			37.07	+101
35.50	Jan.	36.00	+59	36.65	+115
35.70	Mar.	36 29	+50	36.70	+100
35.90	May			36.82	+92
35.15	July			35.88	+83
28.65	Oct.	28.93	+23	29.65	+60

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 36.72, lowest 35.99, range &73 points. Trade is buying. Commission houses buying, short covering, easily absorbing long liquidations.

Liverpool Market 28th November 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices at Closng very Prices.	11 a.m.	Prices.	Since pre. vious close
20.78	Jan.	21.03 +30	21.23 +50	21.36	+58
20.66	Mar.	20.95 +29	21.16 +50	21.21	+53
20.43	May			20.97	+45
19.97	July			20.44	+33
16.73	Oct.		17.43 +31	17.09	+36
24.66	Jan. 1924	Egyptian		25.57	+21
22.32	Nov.	"		23.50	+18

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York will advance much further.

(2) General heavy buying. Scarcity of contracts.

(3) Owing to increased strength of statistical position due to recent trade improvement in America and continuance of good business for Manchester also crop estimates are being reduced, and healthier market for recent long duquidation, we have a favourable opinion of the market and advise buying American and Egyptian.

(4) January highest 21.37, lowest 21.08, range 29 points.

(5) Market active and strong. Heavy general buying, trade fixing call sales, shorts covering, some hedge and traddle selling.

	Liverpool, Nov, 28 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	1,000
" Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot Moderate request			21.39
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			26 05
New York 11 a.m.	Jan.	36.00—15	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	36.70—13	
	May	36.36—11	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	35.91	
" " " "	Jan.	35.89	

Liverpool, Nov. 28. To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	21.36 +58
	Mar.	21.24 +58
	May	20.97 +54
	July	.4402 +74

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 28 To-day's Price.

March	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	22.12+44
Feb.	—
Mar.	20 98+32
April	—
May	20.77 +32
June	—
July	20.31 +34
Aug.	19.30 +32
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.95 +22
Nov.	—
Egyptians Jan.	25.25
Mar.	25.45
May.	26.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov, 28. To-day's Prices.

Months	
Nov.	21.41 +5
Dec.	21.40 +58
Jan.	21.36 +58
Feb.	21.28 +57
Mar.	21.24 +58
April	21.08 +56
May	20.97 +54
June	20.74 +49
July	20.44 +47
Aug.	19.44 +46
Sept.	17.89 +46
Oct.	17.09 +36
Nov.	16.74 +36

Tone—Market Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 28.

M. G. Bengal Good	13.90
" " Fully Good	14.30
" " Fine	14.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.10
" " " Fully Good	15.60
" " " Fine	16.10
M. G. Broach, Good	17.70
" " Fully Good	18.10
" " Fine	18.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.80
" " Fully Good	14.20
" " Fine	14.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov, 28, To-day's Prices.

Months.	
November	25.41—15
December	25.41—15
January	25.51—15
February	25.65—11
March	25.75—09
April	25.80—08
May	25.80—08
June	25.78—08
July	25.75—09
August	25.75 +01
September	25.75 +01
October	24.950 +2
November	23.50 +18

PROSPECTS OF COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

At the annual meeting of Manchester Cotton Association to-day, president Jesse Thorpe said, that, while he was not sanguine regarding immediate prospects of trade, he was confident that it would ultimately recover. American Cotton crop was estimated at ten and a quarter million bales with surplus brought forward of two and half millions, making indicated total of twelve and three-quarter million, compared with world consumption of American Cotton last year of 12,760,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton crop was estimated at about six million cantars, while Indian Cotton acreage had been slightly increased. Thorpe was confident that there would be enough cotton in Lancashire owing to number of Mills Spinning American Cotton turning to Egyptian Cotton. There is also great use being made of Indian, Brazilian and other growths.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 28. To-day's prices.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	36.62+12
	Mar.	36.70+1.00
	May	36.82+92
	July	35.98+81

BIDDINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Total amount of tenders 348.50 lakhs.
Bills nil.
Deferred at 1/5 1/16 10.00 lakhs.
Deferred at 1/5 1/32 115.00 lakhs.
Immediate nil.
Rupees one crore and fifty lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

WHEAT.

London, Nov, 28.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/D sellers	43/0
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Buyers	41/8
AUSTRALIAN N/D Buyers	45/0
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Paid	30/0
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. N/D Value Quiet	47/9
Tone—Quiet	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov, 29.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47	0	0	6	12	0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	48	0	0	6	10	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	45	0	0	6	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	10	0	10	8	0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	10	0	10	6	0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	4	0	11	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	6	0	13	14	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	2	6	13	10	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82	0	0	16	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78	0	0	15	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	73	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Black	68	0	0	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White	12	12	0	13	10	0
Groundnuts	72	0	0			
Mowraseed	9	4	0	9	8	0
Barley	31	0	0			
Castorseed	74	0	0			

Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery

	Rs.	a.	p.
Forward.	49 0 0	5 10	0
Wheat, April/May	7	9	9
Linseed, April/May	12	11	6
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15	10	0

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 23.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold per ton N DValue Quiet — £ 18 5/8
LINSEED Argentine Dec. Paid — £ 19 1/16
J/F Paid Weak Lower — „ 16 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED:—nominal
COTTON SEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N. D Quated 10 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers — £ 18 3/4

LINSEED.

London, Nov 28

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D nominal Quiet Prices Easier £ 22 1/4
Tone—
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
" Dec, Buyers 40 5/8
" Jan./Apl Sellers 37 7/8

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. nomiual	20 9
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24,7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/7
Tone—	

METALS.

London, Nov. 26

English best Selected Coppe	£ 66 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 3/4
Copper Braziers	83 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets F	£ 19
Pig English Lead	32 1/4

London, Nov 28

TIN BLOCK	237 1/4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 29 Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	67	0	0
Brass	1/	65	8	0
Brass	1 1/4	65	8	0
Brass	1 1/2	65	8	0
Brass	1 3/4	65	8	0
Brass	2/	65	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov 29. Rs	a.	p
Copper, English	3/4	62	8	0
Copper	1/	62	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	62	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	75	0	0
Copper	2/	75	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		27	8	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Khai		60	0	0
Lead, Country		20	0	0
German Brass, M 3/4 to 1		63	0	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 2/4 to 2		63	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64		0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72	8	8

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 28 1923.

Cotton	16962 Bales
Wheat	14171 Cwts.
Linseed	1896) „
Rape, etc	1449 „
Gingellyseed	1000 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	6374 „
Castorseed	3254 „
Rice	6732 „
Myrabollams	2190 „
Cottonseed	15824 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4081 „
Juwar	2978 „
Masur	150 „
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2533 „
Coal	1854 Tons

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cadiff to Bombay — 13.

TALLOWS.

Finest australlian Dec. Tallow good	45/
" " Muttin " demand	48/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec-Jan.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 3/8
Tone—Very Dull—no Demand.	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Jutes market opened unchanged and fluctuations in speculative stocks were narrower than previous day. In higher prices stocks enquiry was rather limited and rates were in buyers favour. In the afternoon on further realisations from profit takers an easier tendency set in.

Cottons.—Dunbars opened firm and after some fluctuations eased of again. Kesorams hardly showed any variations in comparison.

Coals.—Bengals had some demand.

Teas exhibited no material alterations in the rates of few transactions registered with sellers rather reserved.

Miscelloneous only had a moderate turnover with no special features.

Government securities found more sellers for the 1928 and the longer dated six per cent loans at about four annas lower than the last quotations:

The following were the closing quotations:—

Cottons.—Agra United 3 2. Dunbar 216. Kesoram 6/4.

Jutes.—Albion 412s. L. Barnagore 125. Budge Budge 385 Caledonian 455. Cheviot 258. Clive 28. Dalhousie 285. Empire 40/4. Fort William 237, Gondalpara 600, Gourepore 582 Howrah 36/8, Hooghly 51. Hukumchand Ord; 7/8 Kankinarrah 383. Kinnison 849/8. Lansdowne 232. Naihati 322. National 261/8. Northbrook 41/4. Orient 180. Presidency 6/8. Reliance 44.

Coals.—Adjai 327, Banara 13/8. Bengal 675 Bengal Bhatdee 5/8. Nazira 11. Neetooria 1/12. Raneefunge 52. Searsole 17/4.

Frank Ross and Company 5 Burn and Co. 7 per cent. pref: 103/8. Indian Iron and Steel 35.

Miscellaneous B. I. Corporation ord: 5½.

Titaghur paper 2/12. Tea Bishnauth 27/12. Dimakusi 26/8, Grob Tea 'A' 22, Lackatoorah 236/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer is seventeen and onesixteenth pence demand is seventeen and thirtysecond pence.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 29.

S S Venezia, Giomin, Kobe
S S Iris, Martin, Naples

DEPARTURES.

November 29.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
S S Sikh, Fletcher, Calcutta
S S Homayun, McCraith, Jeddah
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh
S S Nevasa, Swansen, London
S S Naringa, Anderson, Colombo.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer City of Poona for Liverpool
S S Venezia:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Venezia, 4816 tons, Captain H Giomin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.
S S Iris:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Iris, 4186 tons, Captain M V Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Naples, with a general cargo.
S S Sikh:—The T M Company's steamer Sikh, 3238 tons, Captain W A Fletcher, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Homayun:—The B & P S N Company's steamer Homayun 2732 tons, Captain W D McCraith, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain C J Halls, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Nevasa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nevasa, 5641 tons, Captain C J Knudsen, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp etc. with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, November 29.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Liebenfels 3859 Karachi 18/12 W & A Graham & Co.
2 Maloja 12,829, London 8/12, M M & Co.
3 Iris 4332 Genoa N F W & A Graham & Co.
5 Alfai Maru 4817, Kobe, 3/12 O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Ranald 3446 C Ports 5/12, J F and Co.
7 Nevasa 5641 London 30/11, M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/12, Lloyd Triestino.
11 Kashmir 5540 Aden 1/12, M M & Co.
12 City of Poona 4791 Karachi 5/12 K N & Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull N.F. W and A Graham and Co.
15 Somersetshire 4546 Hull 3/12 T M & Co.
17 Egremont 5256 New York 10/12 V Bros.
Jetty Naringa 4117, N F, N F, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru 4262, Kobe N F O S Kaisha.
2 Reichenfels 3936 Hamburg 8/12 W and A Graham & Co.
3 Baraki 1899 P Gulf 29/11 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1952 Busra 30/11 M M & Co.
8 Urlana 3384 Genoa 4/12 M M & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 3210 Kobe 30/11 N Y Kaisha.
10-11. Scindia 3217 Liverpool 12/12, W & A Graham & Co.
14 Bankura 1905 Busrah 6/12 M M & Co.
15 Homayun 2732 R S Ports 29/11 T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandvani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gracciana 2252 K'chi 1/12 S S N Co.
B Gamaria 3222 Rangoon, M M & Co.
C/R Sikh 3238 Calcutta 29/11 T M & Co.
D & E Trafford Hall 3437 Liverpool 6/12 K N and Co.
F Ahmedi 1331 P Gulf 3/12 S Hassum and Co.
H Karachi 124 K Coast 1/12 R E Cotton & Co.
Berth H Kibudini 129 M Coast 1/12 R E Collis & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O, S N Co.
Dongala due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia connects at Aden with S S Kashmi due about 14th December, Agent P & O S Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Ferbuary, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Mantola (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed). Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co. Agent J F Co.
Elysia due about 9th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Monroe due about 7th December, Agent J F & Co.
City of Calcutta, due about 10th December, Agent K M Co.
Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Adelaid due about 27th November, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels, due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Martenfels, due about 18th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Hohenfels due about 15th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 30th November Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed). Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 15th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent Italiana.
Castle Porgiano due about 15th Agent M Italma.
Aussa due about 26th December, Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algic due about 26th November, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Eakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lamo Maru due about 19th December, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 12th Decembr, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 20th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
North Pacific (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
Sierra Nevada (not fixed), Agent T M Co.

EXPORTS.

November 29.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—40 bales Indian raw wool Meyer Nissim; 155 bales Indian raw wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 100 bales country cotton by K Umedchand; 23 bales country cotton by Walmey & Co; 50 bales African cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 27 bales Indian cotton raw E D Sassoon 120 bales Indian cotton raw Hirjee Nensey & Co; 260 bales Indian cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 5563 cwt Indian oil cakes Bhasker Hari Lele.

S S Trafford Hall for Manchester—13 bales country cotton by Jacob Sassoon Mills; 33 bales country cotton twist Edward Sassoon Mills; 28 bales country cotton twist Meyer Sassoon Mills.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—2000 cwt Indian bassoor Ralli Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles (transit to Valencia—1000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Urlana for Genoa—1000 cwt Unsold Strauss & Co; 500 bales Indian cotton raw The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Iris for Middlesbrough—2000 tons Indian manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Iris for Genoa—17 bales country cotton T Jivandas; 85 bales Indian cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Sommersetshire for Hull—2561 cwt groundnut oil cake The Alliance Trading Co; 1250 cwt groundnut oil cake for The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Kashmir for London—2 cases china tea Ralli Bros; 1 box woollen carpets Messrs. Grindlay & Co; 1 box clothing Messrs. Grindlay & Co; 1 box toys Messrs. Grindlay & Co.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Ghent—38 bales Indian raw cotton Hirji Nensey; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Maloja for London—3 bales sheeps skin tanned Meyer Nissim; 24 bales woollen carpets Boutte and Co; 1980 cwt Indian massoor Ralli Bros; 12000 cwt Indian linseed Ralli Bros; 792 cwt Indian gram Ralli Bros; 4 bales Atori hemp Shikishan & Co.

S S Egermont for New York—6 bundles woollen carpets M M & Co; 150 cases fish sunnels R Dhanji & Co; 350 cwt gum arabic Narsi Muljee; 1299 cwt myrabollams B Damjee & Co; 3 packages wooden furniture Messrs. Grindlay & Co.

S S Egermont for Philadelphia—30 bales goat's skin The Deccan Trading Co.

S S Scindia for Glasgow—77 bundles iron hoops S S Mitranda.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—285 cwt Indian raw cotton F P F F Campbell & Co.

S S Venzia for Venice—195 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Venzia for Trieste—270 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros; 550 bales Indian raw cotton Patel Cotton Co; 112 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—55 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros; 550 bales Indian raw cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice—100 bales Indian raw cotton Vurdhaman Bros.

S S Altai Maru for Hongkong—49 cases sharkfins Allibhoy Chugla; 375 bales country cotton grey twist Currimbhoy & Co; 15 pieces ivory T Converjee & Co; 4 cases ivory T Converjee & Co.

S S Altai Maru for Osaka—200 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe—600 bales Indian raw cotton Yokohama Kito Kaisha; 250 bales Indian raw cotton Suzuki & Co; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 10 bales Indian raw cotton Ally Bros; 200 bales Indian raw cotton N Futehally; 1 case ivory C M Ebesania.

S S Altai Maru for Shanghai—2000 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Altai Maru for Nagova—500 bales Indian raw cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 1000 Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Macedonia for Shanghai—129 bars silver The National Bank of India.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe—2560 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Osaka—2600 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Nagova—1600 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkutch—560 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

November 29.

S S Kentucky from New York Agents W & A Graham & Co—91 cases screws; 46 cases bolts; 482 drums caustic soda; 146 drums lubricating oil; 27 cases lubricating oil; 468 brls lubricating oil; 47 cases antiflogestine; 631 packages hurricane lanterns; 66 cases hurricane lanterns; 50 cases globes for h lanterns; 21 packages globe for h lanterns; 45 cases gas mantles; 10 cases harmless drugs; 168 cases soaker coat; 50 cases suits; 12 cases steel hinge; 27 cases cotton remnants; 1697 bars iron; 462 mats raw silver Mallion; 22 boxes books; 99 cases medicines; 170 cases typew

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Engineering Congress, Royal Science Institute, Mayo Road, 11 a.m.

Fancy Fair on the school grounds of the Alexandra Girls' English School.

Dr. Sapru's address at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m

Standing Committee Meeting, 5-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 1.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Fiscal Reform League, India, 6 p.m. (S. T.) Morarji Gokuldas Hall.

Bombay Engineering Congress, visit to Worli Chawls, 8-30 a.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

Unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, late Principal of the New High School, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla, Waudby Road, 5-15 p.m.

Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir give a farewell reception in honour of Their Excellencies, 9-30 p.m.

Fancy Fair on the school grounds of the Alexandra Girls' English School.

School of Art Private View of the Indian Room 5-30 to 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 2.

The Feast of St. Francis Xavier, its Patron Saint at the Gloria Church, Byculla, followed by a meeting of Catholics, at the School Hall.

SUNDAY, December 9.

General meeting of members of Journalists' Association, B. P. Hall, Esplanade Road, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov 30 (Fri)	Sunrise 6h. 51m.,	Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec 1 (Sat)	Sunrise 6h. 52m.,	Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 2 (Sun.)	Sunrise 6h. 53m.	Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 3 (Mon.)	Sunrise 6h. 53m.	Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 4 (Tue.)	Sunrise 6h. 57m.	Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 5 (Wed.)	Sunrise 6h. 57m.	Sunset 6h. 0m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.) ..	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ..	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 15	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp ..	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass ..ress ..	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

FISCAL REFORM LEAGUE.

The public meeting under the auspices of the Fiscal Reform League which was announced for Saturday is cancelled.

FIRE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

A fire broke out on Thursday morning at 3-30 o'clock at Duncan Road in a cotton waste factory containing machinery and large quantity of cotton waste belonging to Mr. Abdulhusen Noorbhoy. A passer-by on seeing smoke issuing from the factory raised an alarm and the Byculla engine followed by other engines from different divisions of the city arrived on the scene. The whole factory was ablaze in a short time and with great difficulty the fire was brought under control after about an hour. The cause of fire is stated to be spontaneous combustion while the damage is estimated at Rs. 60,000.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

The Bombay Engineering Congress, which met again yesterday morning at the Institute of Science Hall, after considering the statement of accounts submitted by the Secretary decided to increase the rates of subscription for membership from the 1st of January next. It was also unanimously agreed that the Bombay Engineering Congress should undertake the publication of a work with descriptions and illustrations describing the magnitudes of the Engineering undertakings and works in the Presidency.

PUBLIC MEETING TO-DAY.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU'S ADDRESS.

To-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. there will be a public meeting held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, Parsi Central Association, the Indian Citizenship Association and the Bombay Progressive Association when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who arrives to-day by "S. S. Macedonia" will deliver a public address on the Indians Overseas. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit will preside. Front seats will be reserved for ladies. All are cordially invited to be present.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Prof. Geddes will deliver his VI lecture on "The study of Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road Entrance (next to Elphinstone College). The lecture is open to the public.

ALL SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE EXHIBITION.

...At the Exhibition which is being held in connection with the Conference in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road Girgaum, Bombay Prof. Patay will give a daily demonstration to deaf and dumb children from 2 to 8 p.m. on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The Exhibition will be reserved for ladies and children on those three days from 2 to 5 p.m. The Exhibition has been open to the public from Thursday (the 29th inst.) to Sunday (the 2nd proximo) from 8 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 8 p.m.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will take the oral evidence of the following witnesses on Friday, the 30th instant at the R. I. M. Dockyard:

(1) Mr. R. P. Newnham, C.I.E., Chief Constructor, R. I. M. Dockyard at 11 a.m.

(2) Representatives of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, at 11-45 a.m.

(3) Representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay at 3-15 p.m.

ADDRESS TO OUTGOING GOVERNOR.

PROTEST MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, City Khilafat Committee, Municipal Nationalist Party and Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 2nd December at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) to protest against the Municipal Address to the retiring Governor of Bombay in the name of the public of Bombay. Names of speakers and place will be announced later on.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

KHADI HAWKING.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a vigorous hawking of all sorts of Khadi at the cheapest rate is going to take place on Sunday next (the 2nd Dec.) from 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All members and others interested are requested to be present in the office premises and join the hawking propaganda which is most essential according to the following words spoken by the leader in Yerowda. "Give me Khadi, I will give you Swaraj."

TOUR PROGRAMME OF MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI SAHAB.

Maulana Shaukat Ali will depart from Bombay on the 2nd Dec. at 9 p.m. (Calcutta Mail) reaching at Jubbalpore on 3rd December 6-0 p.m. A meeting has been arranged on the same evening at Jubbalpore. From Jubbalpore he will depart the same night 9-50 p.m. for Allahabad. Arrival at Allahabad on 4th December at 9-50 a.m. (Passenger Train). Departure from Allahabad the same evening at 9.18 p.m. for Kiul Junction via Express. Arrival at Kiul Junction on 5th December 9-16 p.m. and departure for Monghyr.

PUBLIC MEETING ON CHOWPATY SANDS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee public meeting will be held on the Chowpatty Sands to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Maulana Shaukat Ali will speak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the Volunteers of the various Volunteer Corps in the City of Bombay are requested to be present at Chowpatty Sands on Saturday the 1st December 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL INJURIES IN A QUARRY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Sakoobai (30) a Mahomedan woman who was knocked down by a motor lorry driven by Mohmed Hoosein on the 13th instant at Sewri.

The evidence showed that the deceased was sitting in a quarry when the driver was backing his lorry. He gave a warning to the labourers who all went aside. The deceased remained seated on a stone and was knocked down and one of the rear wheels passed over her. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she was treated for a few days and returned home. She died on the 26th instant as the wound became septic.

The jury returned a verdict of death by blood poisoning resulting from injuries received by the deceased who was accidentally knocked down by a motor lorry.

INQUEST ON A MILL TRAGEDY.

The Coroner resumed inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Byramji Dadabhoy, a Sizing Master at the Kastoorchand Mill, who was alleged to have been assaulted by some mill-hands on the 27th September last and died of injuries on the 15th instant at the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. John Bradley Dawson, a Weaving Master of the Mill, said on the day of the unfortunate occurrence he was seated in his room at the mill. He was informed by a Jamadar, that the deceased was assaulted. Witness ran to the place and found the deceased smeared in blood. He was semi-conscious but could not tell what had happened. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital. Some mill-hands had complained three times that the deceased had assaulted them.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The two Committees "A" and "B" set up by the All-India Social Workers' Conference for the consideration of papers submitted to it will meet to-day (the 30th inst.) at 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, and Zaverbai Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. The "A" Committee will be presided over by Prof. P. A. Wadia and the "B" Committee by Mr. G. K. Deodhar.

The Executive Committee will be "At Home" to Dr. Annie Besant, D.L., President of the Conference, to-day (the 30th inst) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Zaverbai Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

EXHIBITION DEMONSTRATION.

In connection with Social Workers' Conference exhibition demonstration of work by blind boys of the Victoria School for the blind will be made from 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday, the 1st and 2nd December, 1923.

TURBATI HYDARI RELIEF FUND,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was very glad, indeed, to see the list of subscription in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd instant that my Persian bretheren and other Indian Mahommedan gentlemen of Bombay have so kindly contributed the sum of Rs. 13,430 for my unfortunate compatriots at Turbati Hydari, for which I express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all, and particularly to Mr. Malek-ut-Tujjar Shushtary, Mr. M. J. Shirazi and Mr. Haji Shaikh Mohammed Shustary who have devoted their much precious time in collecting the above mentioned amount and thus shown patriotism towards their home and devotion in lending a helping hand to their unfortunate bretheren.—Yours, etc.,

MANIOL-MOLK
Consul-General.

In charge of the Imperial Persian Consulate, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

BANK AMALGAMATION CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Pratt.)

P. D. Shamdasani and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., and other. ..... Defendants.

The further hearing of this case was resumed on Thursday morning, when Mr. Dalvi continued his address on behalf of the Plaintiffs. Dealing with the position of the Tata Bank before the amalgamation, he submitted that it was not true what Mr. Sethna and Mr. Pochkhanawalla said that the position of the Bank was so weak as to invite amalgamation. There was an organised gang or conspiracy to get the Tata Bank's assets to the Central Bank as cheap as possible. The Central Bank's position was shown in its latest balance-sheet. The liabilities amounted to 14 crores as against its capital of 50 lakhs and reserve of 30 lakhs. Out of 14 crores, one crore was advanced on the securities of immoveable property. The Central Bank was, therefore, very anxious to increase its capital. But this being difficult in these days of trade-depression, the Central Bank hit upon the amalgamation. Coming to the position of the Tata Bank, Mr. Dalvi said that the circular of the Tata Bank, dated 7th May, stated that the Bank was in good condition, that industrial investments had been adequately provided with depreciation, and that landed property and buildings yielded a net return of 4 per cent., after providing free accommodation for the Bank. This shows that the Tata Bank was in a solvent position, though its shares were quoted at a much lower value. stock exchange quotations are the result of speculation and various other factors, and are no index of the actual value of the assets. The ratio of 2 to 1 was decided upon on the basis of the market-value of the Tata Bank shares. This is grossly unfair. Explaining the Tata Bank's position, counsel said that its assets were 272 lakhs, including 2 lakhs profit and 4 lakhs appreciation in Government securities. Out of this 272 lakhs, 20 lakhs depreciation was already provided for up to 31st March. The remaining 252 lakhs was available for distribution to the shareholders. Out of this, the Central Bank gives 125 lakhs in shape of shares, carries 70 lakhs to reserve, provides 5 lakhs for compensation to Tata Bank officers, sets aside 22 lakhs for depreciation in buildings, 15 lakhs for depreciation in industrial investments, 5 lakhs as impressmoney, 5 lakhs for loss of interest on the capital of 50 lakhs that was invested in the Calcutta Bank building. The remaining 5 lakhs remains unaccounted for. That is, the shareholders of the Tata Bank receive no consideration at all for 127 lakhs.

Criticising the above items, Mr. Dalvi said that 20 lakhs for depreciation in buildings was too much. The circular had stated that the Bank building was expected to yield 4 per cent. net after providing accommodation for the Bank. As regards industrial investments, in view of their market quotations as on 30th June last, the depreciation of 15 lakhs was not justifiable, especially as in 3 investments—Tata Power, Neera Valley and Italian Corporation shares—of the aggregate value of 10 lakhs, the Central Bank takes their value as nil, and takes them away without paying any consideration at all. As regards compensation for officers, it was, according to the agreement, to be paid by the Central Bank. The 5 lakhs allocated under this item should, therefore, have been disclosed. Again, the fact that out of 5 lakhs set apart for contingencies, 4 lakhs was to be paid as brokerage needed to be also disclosed. Further 5 lakhs are taken for loss of interest (on the capital locked up in the Calcutta building) was too much, inasmuch as, even taking the interest at 6 per cent. on it, it would come only to 1 lakh.

The Tata Bank's assets are 252 lakhs. The value of its shares is therefore Rs. 25, the Central Bank's assets are Rs. 80 lakhs on 2 lakhs shares. 25 share-value is therefore Rs. 40. This gives a proportion of 8 shares of the Tata Bank to 5 shares of the Central Bank, instead of 2 to 1 or 10 to 5 which they have decided upon. The balance-sheet of the Tata Bank shows that its liquid assets were 262 lakhs, against its liabilities of 156. This shows that the condition of the Tata Bank was not so rotten as we are asked to believe. On the other hand, the Central Bank had deposits of 14 crores which were all invested. If they were to realise these investments, there would be a shrinkage of at least 5 per cent. which would swallow up the whole capital and reserve of the Central Bank. The Bank, therefore, wanted to strengthen itself by amalgamation.

QUESTION OF NOTICE.

Dealing with the question of notice, Mr. Dalvi said that general words may be used for exposition, but not for concealment. The other side contend that the Directors were not interested in the loans advanced to them. But the word "interest" must be taken in the sense of any advantage, pecuniary or otherwise (K. F. Nariman vs. Corporation).

Regarding the question of sufficiency of notice, counsel cited several cases to show that omission of material facts renders it insufficient.

As regards the plaintiffs' amendment, Mr. Dalvi said that it was not a negation of the resolution as contended by the other side, but only a modification of the offer contained therein, and was quite in order (Imperial Bank vs. Bank of Hindustan, 1868, 6 Equity; Forbeck vs. Lord Westbury; Palmer's Precedents, Vol. I).

Dealing with the plaintiffs' right of speech, counsel referred to his Lordship's judgment in Shamdasani vs. Tata Bank, where it was held that a shareholder has a right to speak, though not to an indefinite extent.

As regards the points in connection with the withdrawal of amendments at the second meeting, counsel contended that after the voting has taken place on an amendment, another amendment cannot be allowed before the result is declared. (Rex vs. Roberts.)

After the conclusion of the argument of counsel, the Court reserved judgment.

FAREWELL TO LADY LLOYD.

PROPOSED COLLECTION FOR RED CROSS.

Mr. Willington Weaver, a regular reader of "The Chronicle," proposes that some Indian Nationalist should co-operate with him in making a direct appeal to the public for funds in aid of the Indian Red Cross Society, which does excellent work in Bombay for all classes of the population. The interest taken by Lady Lloyd in the work of the Society during her sojourn in Bombay is well known and it has been suggested that a suitable occasion for such an appeal would be the day on which Her Excellency will bid farewell to Bombay. Mr. Weaver's proposal is that a street collection should be made in procession from Chowpatty to Apollo Bunder on that day, one hour before the passage of Her Excellency. The work of the Red Cross is quite apart from politics, its utility is undoubted, and the idea of Mr. Weaver seems to us to afford the public opportunity to pay a graceful tribute to the charitable work of Lady Lloyd. We commend therefore to the notice of our readers.

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

MR. SHROFF RE-EXAMINED.

On Thursday before the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was again examined.

To Mr. Pherozshah Palai, witness said in his written statement he did not mean reflection on Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, Share Brokers that they tried to corner certain shares on behalf of Mr. Pherozshah Petit. Personally he (the witness) did not encourage corners because during the last corners of the Kohinoor shares, a certain party asked witness to buy 150 shares which he did. Subsequently when the same party wanted to buy more shares of Kohinoor and witness learnt that it was meant for corners he refused to buy for him. Witness asked that party to sell Kohinoor shares instead of buying. He thought if all the brokers were to follow his example there would be no corners. Witness then bitterly complained of the delays caused by the Telephone Company and Telegraphic Department. He cited a case in which his telegram was delayed for one clear day which involved him into a serious loss. In regard to the delays in settlement, witness said it might be due to brokers or clients, on which unless it was found out it was difficult to take any desciplinary action. From the beginning to the end of the settlement, the market worked for only two hours. The market was closed to avoid the risk of fluctuations. The Bank of India was not coping with the work sufficiently enough and that was also one of the reasons to close the market. If the public were prepared to pay their brokers one day before the payment day, it would facilitate the association's work.

Q.—Perhaps you require a larger building to expedite your work?

A.—In that case you can recommend the Government to get the Stock Exchange the piece of vacant ground opposite the present building from the Municipality as a free gift for the convenience of the public and the public will have better facility.

To Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy witness said when a corner was resorted to the chairman or the Secretary of the Association interfered and closed the market till a committee was appointed. The brokers' assistants and mehtas being the persons to do business, etc. they generally decided to close the market on holidays. It was not true that mehtas being paid servants, they preferred to close the market, because, practically, that question rested with the brokers. The Association enjoyed 14 days more holidays than Government holidays and he feared the number would increase to 15 holidays from next year as the Jew members wanted the 18th of October as a holiday.

To Sir Purshotamdas witness said the Clearing House was started three years ago. They paid Rs. 50,000 irrespective of the amount or quantity of work. They dealt in 40 scrips.

BANK OF NORWAY.

REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Norges Bank's balance sheet to date Sept. 30 shows that the note circulation remains practically unaltered at last month's total of 492 mill. kr. Loans outwards declined in the course of the month from 462.4 mill. k. on 31/8 to 448.4 mill kr. an 30/9.

The balance sheet of the private banks to date August 31 shows that the loans outwards declined from 2857.3 mill. kr. on July 31 to 2,837,8 mill. kr. on August 31. On August 31 last year, loans amounted to 3,294.8 mill. kr. Deposits to date July 31 amounted to 2,657, 4 mill. kr. to date August 31,2625,6 mill. kr. while on August 31,1922, they were 3,035.4 mill. kr. The price level has risen, as Okonomisk Revue's wholesale-price index figure for September is 234.1 as against 231 the preceding month. Iron alone shows a decrease, all other groups of goods show increase.

The foreign exchange market has been lively and the leading currencies such as sterling and dollars have advanced steadily. These changes were quoted on Sept. 1st. 27,92 and 6,15 respectively., and on Sept. 29 at 28.60 and 6.30 respectively.

The bond market has been lively. In particular the state bonds quoted in sterling were in demand at rising rates, owingg to the tendency to rise shown by this currency. A good deal of business was done in other bonds, but at falling rates.

The stock market was fluctuating. Bank shares were weak and devoid of interest at the commencement of the month, but towards its close a good deal of business was transacted at rising rates.

Whaling shares were much in demand, and rates soared in consequence. This was due to the favourable selling contracts now concluded, in conjunction with the fact that last year's accounts prove to be satisfactory.

The freight market as a whole shows no change, though there are signs of a slight improvement in timber freights; corn freights have again gone down.

The pitprops market is quiet, although stocks are low. Prices average 115 sh. to 120 sh., though small dimensions command a rather higher price.

The market for dressed deals and boards is dull. In this branch of trade a strike broke out on September 18, and the dispute has not been settled yet. It turns on the renewal of the tariff, for the workers demand an increase of wages, while the employers consider the present wages too high.

The wood-pulp market is firm with prices unchanged.

The cellulose market is unchanged, although there is an unsettled tendency. Sulphate-cellulose has practically been sold out by the large factories for the current year, and prices keep up well.

The quotations in Norwegian kroner f. o. b. East Norway on Sept. 26th. were:—(inclusive of 2 1/2 per cent. commission.)

Wood-pulp wet 135.
Sulphate, bleached 575.
Sulphate, easy-bleaching 435.
Sulphate, strong 420.
Sulphate, easy-bleaching 420.
Sulphate, kraft 400.

The exports of paper pulp from January to July 1923 amounted in value to 89.1 mill. kr., as against 78.7 mill. kr. in the same period of 1922. The paper market at the beginning of the month was pretty lifeless, but seems to be recovering somewhat. The demand for kraft paper has increased. There appear to be signs of more activity, and exporters therefore hope for more settled prices. The value of paper-exports from January to July 1923 was 58.6 mill kr. as against 61.4 mill. kr. for the same period of 1922.

Exports of pyrites are small at the moment. There is a prospect, however, of an advance in prices of iron pyrites, and more actively is expected if the Ruhr situation improves.

The fat-herring fishery was unusually small in all districts in September. In all, during the year's fat-herring season from July 1 to the close of September only 175,000 hectolitres have been caught, as against 355,000 hl. in the same period last year.

The aggregate customs receipts in September amounted to 6.5 mill. Kr. as against 5.2 mill. Kr. last year. For the first 3 months of the financial year 18.8 mill. kr. were received, as against 20.3 mill. kr. last year.

The total exports of Norwegian goods for the whole country, in August amounted to 75.3 mill. kr., as against 72.8 mill. kr. in August last year. The exports included animal foodstuffs worth 19.4 mill. kr. fats and oils worth 6.3 mill. kr., timber worth 5.7 mill. kr., paper and goods made of paper worth 27.1 mill. kr. and raw and half manufactured metals worth 5.3 mill kr. Altogether the exports for the period January to August 1923 amount to 511.2 mill. kr. as against 477.2 mill. kr. for the same period of 1922.

The total estimated unemployment for the whole country at the close of September came to 13,400 as against 9,500 at the close of August. The number of unemployment is nevertheless 35 per cent. lower than at the same time last year.

TARIFF BOARD.

B.B AND C.I. RY'S EVIDENCE.

"The establishment of Steel Industry in India is a convenience and therefore, if possible, desirable. It is not an essential industry from a Railway point of view and should, under no conditions, be established as a monopoly. It is a convenience because it enables railways to obtain Supplies rather more quickly and, in the event of a strike outside India, or of War, Supplies would be better assured in India."

This was the view expressed by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway in its written statement submitted to the Indian Tariff Board at 11 a.m. on Thursday when Sir Henry Freeland, Agent of the Company gave evidence.

"It must not, however, be forgotten," continued the memorandum, "that there are many articles of manufactured steel which cannot be obtained in this country and upon which no amount of import duty is justifiable."

Proceeding, the statement observed that the Tatas had not been able to meet all Railway requirements in articles which they could manufacture resulting in that the Railway Company would have to break up orders.

Bounty or subsidy, in the Company's opinion, was the preferable form of protection if the industry could not be established without protection.

The Board in its questionnaire had asked as to what extent the annual capital or revenue expenditure of the B. B. & C. I. Railway would be increased if the import duty were raised from 10 to 33 and 1/3 per cent., assuming that Customs duty was payable on all imported materials and that the price was increased to the full extent of the additional duty.

It if covered materials now obtained from the Tata's, the Company stated, together with additional materials imported, figures would be as follows: Non-structural materials now obtained from the Tata's average for one year represented 17,273 tons valued at Rs. 21,61,410, paying a duty of Rs. 2,16,141 at the present rate of ten per cent or Rs. 7,20,469 on the proposed scale of 33 and 1/3 per cent., the increase therefore amounting to Rs. 5,04,328 as against in the case of non-structural material now imported direct as per estimate of the controller of stores which represented 4,930 tons valued at Rs. 8,97,400, paying a duty of Rs. 89,740 on the present ten per cent. scale and Rs. 2,99, 130 on the proposed 33 1/3 per cent. scale, the increase effected being Rs. 2,09,390. In other words, the total under the above different heads represented 23,253 tons, Rs. 30,53 340, Rs. 3,05,881, Rs. 10,19,599 and Rs. 713,718. These figures, however, did not include complete machinery, locomotives, boilers and waggons which carried at present 2½ per cent. duty.

FABRICATED STEEL.

If the higher import duty were extended also to structural steel imported in a fabricated condition, it would, said the statement, result in a further increase of expenditure. The estimated value of structural steel imported in a fabricated condition were valued by the Company at Rs. 44,15,812 paying an import duty of Rs. 4 41,581 under present 10 per cent scale and Rs. 14,71,937 under the proposed scale, resulting in an increased expenditure of Rs. 10,30,356.

On the assumption that no increase in import duty was imposed on complete machines, locomotives, boilers and waggons, the increase in expenditure already referred to must have, the memorandum feared the result of militating against a reduction in rates and fares and probably it would also necessitate an increase therein.

To increase the price of steel in the manner proposed must mean a serious set-back in the construction of new railways, said the memorandum in conclusion.

Replying to Mr. Ginwalla, Sir Henry said that the capital of the Company was 23,000,000. If surplus profits were added to expenditure, shareholders would suffer. The Company's contract was direct with the Secretary of State and not with the Government of India. To a further question by Mr. Ginwalla, witness said that the increase in rates and fares were only probable and not certain.

Replying to Prof. Kale who asked if he did not look upon steel industry as anything more than desirable, Sir Henry said that he was a whole-hogger and believed in its expansion and development.

If Government for large national reasons came to the conclusion that protective duty should be increased witness said he did not mind large bounties.

After Mr. Mather put a few questions to witness, enquiry was concluded.

Mr. M. S. M. Sharma Journalist, who had submitted a written statement to the Board, claiming to speak on behalf of the consuming public of India, pleaded for 33 1/3 per cent. protection to Indian steel and condemned the consumer theory as a figment of imagination which had no practical application in India, whatever its value in political economy. He said that India was prepared to bear the burden in view of ultimate national gains and advantages.

The Board adjourned till to-morrow 11 a.m. when the Collector of Customs is expected to give evidence.

PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC SPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Arrangements have now been completed for the Presidency Olympic Sports to be held on the Cooperage on December 14th and 15th. The following is the list of events for this year:—

100 yards run; 220 yards run; 440 yards run; one mile run; three-mile run; running long jumps; running high jumps; 16 lb. shot put.

Modified Marathon (10 miles) 120 yards High Hurdles.

Entry blanks have been sent to all known clubs and others interested intimating that they must be returned on Thursday, December 6th. It is now notified for information that entries may be sent to the secretaries up to Monday, December 10th.

Although it has not been possible to include Wrestling in the Olympic Scheme this year, it is hoped that arrangements for an exhibition of wrestling on December 13th will be possible.

Mr. Narottam Morarjee has consented to be Treasurer of the Olympic Games Fund. It is estimated that to meet the expenses of the Bombay Sports and also contribute the quota expected (Rs. 5,000) from the Presidency towards the cost of sending a team from India to Paris next July—irrespective of the Province the competitors may be selected from—will be not more than Rs. 6,000. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Sudama Building, Ballard Estate.

Entry forms duly filled in should reach the Secretaries, 12, Wodehouse Road, Fort, by the first post of Monday, December 10th. Further blanks will be sent on request.

H. E. Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief in India, and Major-General T. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., have become Vice-Patrons of the All-India Olympic Committee, while the Maharaja of Burdwan is the Vice-President.

The Delhi sports are provisionally fixed for 9th February.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING AT THE EXCELSIOR.

WARR RETAINS WELTER BELT.

Having seen the season's first boxing tournament at the Skating Rink last week, lovers of the fistic art were anxiously waiting for the Army, Navy, A. F. I. Tournament which came off at the Excelsior on Tuesday night. The programme of 10 events indicated stern and-hard fighting throughout but some of the bouts proved rather boring. The main fights, however, were well worth watching and the large gathering of spectators looked quite satisfied at the end of the show. The two chief attractions of the bill were, a six round fight between Kid Charlie of San Francisco and Pte. Dougherty of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers and a Ten round contest which was a challenge from Ralph Martin (A.F.I.) to L/Cpl. Warr (Inniskilling) on the latter's having won the Welter-weight Belt.

The evening opened with the Light-weight competition and in the first round Jack D'Souza (9st 8lbs), after some tired slogging beat Drummer Cullen (9st 6lbs). In the same round O'Halloran (9st. 9lbs) beat W. Brewer (9st 4lbs) by his steadiness and clean hits. The next match between Donald Chard (9st 6lbs), and Pte. Douglas (9st 8lbs), provided some good fighting. Douglas appeared lighter and had a peculiar way of returning a hit. Chard was fairly steady but could not score. Douglas was even with Chard in the first two rounds and won by a narrow margin in the third. In the semi-final of the Light-weights Drummer McIlhorne defeated D'Souza after another exhibition of aimless slogging and more wrestling, while Pte. Douglas badly punished O'Halloran in the first round and the referee stopped the fight. The Final bout between McIlhorne and Pte. Douglas was rather short. The Drummer was no match for Douglas and the latter's left hook found its mark and McIlhorne was counted out.

In his match with Stoker Howell (8st 13lbs), in the Feather-weight, Whittaker (9st) was rather unfortunate. In 1 round a jab to point from the Stoker sent him off his feet and he fell on his hand which put him out more than the hit. A. Jepson (9st) who had drawn a bye, put up a very plucky fight against his far superior opponent Howell in the Final of this class and was a good loser.

WARR (10ST 6LBS. vs. MARTIN (10ST.)

The welter weight challenge was rather interesting and Martin although he lost the first five rounds, pulled himself together in the latter stages and gained several points. Martin concentrated on Warr's mid-section but latter showed more method in his left to jaw and clinches. Warr's success in the initial period was mainly due to his avoiding Martin's right swings with good headwork and following up with right hooks which got Martin groggy, but Warr failed to deliver the coup de grace. Martin recovered in the sixth and won two consecutive rounds with sheer determination. The ninth round was a run away victory for Warr who also scored heavily in the final round all over Martin and was awarded the fight.

"KID" CHARLIE BEATEN.

In a special 6 round fight with Pte. Dougherty (10st 6lbs) for the Middleweight Championship "Kid" Charlie who was 5lbs. to the good proved a disappointment to his supporters. Kid certainly was better built and had a better reach. His overarm right to jaw gained the first two rounds while Dougherty studies his opponent and avoided him. The latter scored heavily in the third by his left leads while Kid missed his mark, with his right swings. Dougherty survived a nasty one on the jaw in the sixth and won on points.

RESULTS.

LIGHTWEIGHT COMPETITION.

First Round.

Jack D'Souza beat Dr. Cullen.
Pat O'Halloran beat W. Brewer.
Pte. Douglas beat Donald Chard.
Drummer McIlhorne—Bye.

SEMI-FINAL.

McIlhorne beat Jack D'Souza.
Pte. Douglas beat Pat O'Halloran.

FINAL.

Pte. Douglas beat McIlhorne.

FEATHERWEIGHT BELT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Bombay Presidency.)

SEMI-FINAL.

Stoker Howell beat Whittaker.
A. Jepson—Bye.

FINAL.

Stoker Howell beat A. Jepson.

SPECIAL MIDDLEWEIGHT CONTEST.

(6 rounds.)

Pte. Dougherty beat "Kid" Charlie.

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP BELT.

(10 round challenge.)

L/Cpl. Warre beat Ralph Martin.

At the end of the tournament Lieut. Dawson, R.N. distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The officials were:—

Referee—Lt. P. F. N. Dawson R.N., and Lt. L. H. F. Burnett, M.G.

Judges—Lt Comdr. L. Maund and Lt. W. Morony.

Time-Keeper R. C. Farran.

Medical Officer—W. Nunan, M.D.

M. C.—R. S. M. Walsh.

CHALLENGE TO PTE. DOUGHERTY.

I learn from the Evening News that the judges could not come to a decision in the Match between Pte. DOUGHERTY and MYSELF on the 27th instant. I therefore feel that I should like to meet Pte. Dougherty in a return fight on the same terms as the last contest at an early date.

C. W. BRISSETT,
(Kid Charlie.)

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1923.
(630th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

REPRESSION IN BARODA.

We have had occasions in the past to refer to the ruthless and utterly misguided efforts of the Baroda State officialdom to suppress the prohibition movement, itself a product of the larger movement for self-improvement, which was taking deep root among the backward Kaliparaj people in Navsari and Songarh Districts. The confidential order of the State forbidding teachers and Government employees from taking part in the prohibition agitation was only one of the numerous indications of their hostility towards the rapidly growing movement which was as spontaneous as it was widespread. If the Baroda administration under Sir Manubhai Mehta had shown half the zeal to help the movement by closing liquor shops at the time of the visit of the *Devi* in the remote villages of the Districts, as they have done in seeking to put it down highhandedly, we have no doubt but that a great reform would have been effected which would have proved a blessing to the long-suffering and much-exploited Kaliparaj people as well as a gain to the State. But to the narrow vision of Baroda officialdom the excise income derived from the sale of liquor seemed infinitely more precious than the lasting happiness of a class of their fellow-subjects who were unfortunate victims of the drink habit which, besides undermining their constitution, deprived them of a large part of their hard-earned income. The spontaneously spreading *Devi* movement was not taken advantage of by the State. Had it received the slightest encouragement at the hands of the officials it would have succeeded in wiping out the curse of drink from amongst the Kaliparaj people. Instead, the officials are known to have left no stone unturned to deal it as hard a blow as it was in their power to do. As a result this semi-religious, semi-superstitious movement died of inanition.

A valued contributor, whose article on the Awakening of the Kaliparaj we publish elsewhere, and who writes with the authority of first hand information and experience, describes the genesis of the movement for self-improvement among the Kaliparaj, the story of their exploitation and the unequal fight that is now being waged between them and their friends, the "agitators", on the one side, and the liquor contractors and vendors, themselves also big landlords, supported by the Baroda administration, on the other. The District Magistrate of the Navsari Division, who is the chief instrument of the misguided policy of Baroda administration, has issued several foolish and arbitrary orders in the past. But his most recent order, a copy of which we publish elsewhere, prohibiting the movements of four of the leading workers, one of whom is a Parsi, of the Kaliparaj Relief Committee under the pretext of putting a stop to their "nefarious" agitation beats all records. No definite charges are proved against these "agitators" who are all well-known and tried members of the Kaliparaj Relief Committee. The Magisterial fiat, amongst other things, prohibits the said four workers from attending or speaking at any public meeting, requires them to resign their posts on the Relief Committee, which is, mercifully, not yet declared an illegal association, and asks them to have nothing to do with it in future. They are prohibited from keeping any connection with the Kaliparaj people or from entertaining any members of the Kaliparaj in their houses. The last clause demands that they shall not write or cause to be written any article in papers published in Navsari or outside Navsari without the permission of the Government! After reading the order one begins to rub one's eyes and wonder if the year when it was served was really 1923 A.D.! It reads more like a Czarist decree than an order passed by an officer of the enlightened Government of the Baroda State. No Magisterial inquiry has been gone through, no charges are proved and still an executive fiat has gone forth depriving the victims of their elementary rights of citizenship such as freedom of movement, freedom of speech and freedom of writing. An order more glaringly combining all elements illustrating the highhandedness of an executive and the arrogance of a District Magistrate would be hard to conceive. But that the activities of this Magistrate are not the vagaries of an individual but part and parcel of a consistent policy of repression inaugurated by the State administration is clear from the amazing order issued over the signature of Sir Manubhai Nandshanker, President of the Council of Ministers, prohibiting for six months all Kaliparaj meetings in several Talukas, curtailing even the right of association for religious purposes by the Kaliparaj. Evidently Baroda officials ignore the fact that they are "ruling" the State not in the feudal times when the will of an officer was law, but in the twentieth century when the spirit of democracy has penetrated even to distant villages of India.

H. H. Sir Sayajirao has just returned to India after a long stay in the democratic atmosphere of European countries, and the narrow, autocratic and arbitrary spirit underlying the policy followed by his Ministers must, we feel sure, offend his developed sense of democracy. His Highness has been known to take very keen interest in the well-being of the "depressed" and backward classes. He has been, as a matter of fact, a pioneer in the movement for the removal of untouchability and his zealous efforts to uplift the Kaliparaj people by opening schools and boarding houses are embodied in the fine institutions working in Songarh and other places. The humanity and sense of justice of His Highness cannot surely permit the unequal fight that is going on between the Kaliparaj and his Administration. If His Highness reflects a little on the recent happenings in his State, he will realise that the growth of obscurantism in the spirit and tendency of the administration has been mainly due to the fact that those entrusted with it are placed beyond the healthy influence which the existence of a truly popular legislature, adequately empowered to direct policies and measures, exercises. Realising this, His Highness will, we trust, immediately bestir himself and free his Ministers from the temptation to abuse which is implied in absolute and uncontrolled power. As an earnest of this reform, which has been long due, His Highness will see that his Government retrieve the lost prestige established by a good ruler, and withdraw the recent orders issued by the Dewan and the Collector.

DR. SAPRU'S FAILURE.

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru returns to his country today after achieving a phantom victory on which his friends and admirers, we note, are making due preparations to congratulate him. We welcome back Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, but regret that we cannot congratulate him on the work he has done. On the contrary, we are convinced that, without, of course, meaning it, Dr. Tej Bahadur has, by his activities at the Imperial Conference, betrayed the interests of his country. By defying the unanimous and emphatic desire of his countrymen, including his eminent colleague of the Liberal Party, Mr. Sastri, that he should not take part in the deliberations of the Imperial Conference as a protest against the Kenya decision, Dr. Sapru made his own contribution to the humiliation of his country, as though it was not sufficiently humiliated by the British Cabinet. By this action Dr. Tej Bahadur, of course, proved to the world, what is a fact, that he was a representative not of India, but of the Government of India. And he failed at the Conference mainly because he lacked the representative capacity.

As to his activities at the Conference, not much need be said. His advocacy of the cause of his countrymen, we admit, was as eloquent as it was masterly. He told the Conference frankly that the Indian people were in earnest in demanding equality of treatment and would not be satisfied with anything less than "the very highest standard of citizenship". But Dr. Sapru either lacked the courage to take action suited to his words or succumbed to the temptation, irresistible to an Indian Liberal (so-called), of accepting compromises that attain the shadow while surrendering the substance of a demand. For, Dr. Sapru, by putting forward the proposal of Committees—the country would like to know the quarter from which the inspiration for this proposal came—surrendered the claims of Indians in every respect. So far as South Africa is concerned, Dr. Sapru has utterly failed, and though as regards other Dominions the 1921 resolution has been re-affirmed, what value Dominion Premiers themselves attach to this resolution was revealed by the Canadian Premier's statement that he was not bound to carry it into effect. So, what is left to us is the number of precious roving Committees on which some of the Liberal stalwarts, who have failed to win the suffrage of voters at the recent elections, will find a place.

But the crucial test of Dr. Sapru's achievement is Kenya. And here Dr. Sapru has sustained a vital defeat. Though the Colonial Secretary, on behalf of the Cabinet, made it as clear as crystal that he saw no prospect of the Kenya decision being modified, Dr. Sapru did not withdraw from the Conference, but submitted to the insult because, forsooth, he had secured the acceptance of his proposal about Committees. If the Cabinet has bolted the door so far as the Kenya decision is concerned, of what avail will be the representations of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to which the Duke of Devonshire has graciously promised to give "careful attention?" Did not the Colonial Office give "careful attention" to the claims of India before the Kenya decision was arrived at? Did not Mr. Sastri and his colleagues proceed to England and place the Indian view before the British Government? What has been the result of the "careful attention" which the British Cabinet has given to the representations of Mr. Sastri and his colleagues? To relegate Indians to the position of "unredeemed helots in a Boer-Empire". Is the Colonial Office or the British Cabinet likely to reverse or even modify the Kenya decision merely because one more representation is to be made by another Committee which, it must be remembered, will not be composed wholly of Indians but will be presided over by a non-Indian of the status of a Governor? No, the Indian people have lost faith in representations and Committees. They cannot accept second class citizenship and are determined to secure the complete repudiation of the insulting principle on which the Kenya decision is based. The duty of leaders of the country is to create forces that will bring about this consummation. By withdrawing from the Conference, Dr. Sapru would have made a valuable contribution to the creation of such forces. By participating in the Imperial Conference and accepting the camouflage of Committees he has not merely betrayed the interests of the country but also made the task of vindicating its honour more difficult than it has been.

Notes of the Day.

A Foretaste.

Though Mr. C. R. Reddy's resolution on "no-confidence" in the Madras Ministry has been defeated, the figures of voting are worthy of note. The motion was defeated by 65 against 43, and the majority of 22 was composed entirely of officials and nominated members. That as many as 43 members could be found to question the nomination of the Governor is an illuminating commentary on the change of outlook brought about in the average M.L.C. by the advent of Swaraj Party in the Councils, inspite of the fact that the Swaraj Party contingent in the Madras Council is not very strong. Apart from this, the resolution has not very great importance so far as the obstructive programme of the Swaraj Party is concerned, because it was mainly the expression of a growing schism in the dominant Non-Brahmin Party.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer Again.

"Clearly the position of the Indian settlers in Kenya, *vis-a-vis* the white settlers, will be infinitely better than that of the lower castes in India (from which the Kenya settlers are mainly drawn), *vis-a-vis* their own brethren in the higher castes." So writes Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the "United Empire" with reference to the Kenya decision and the demand of India for its reversal. One of the main arguments of the ex-satrap of the Punjab against conceding political rights to Indians was that the masses in India were perfectly content with the British Raj and did not desire the slightest change in the present system of administration. That political agitation is confined to a few malcontents whose nefarious activities deserved to be forcibly suppressed has been the persistent advice of the Sydenham-O'Dwyer clique to the India Office and the British Cabinet. Sir M. O'Dwyer who posed as the custodian of the interests of the depressed classes flings to the winds his lofty pretensions and tells the British public that the Kenya Indian settlers who, according to him, are mainly drawn from the "lower castes" deserve no better treatment than that to which they have been relegated by the Cabinet decision. What was it that prevented Sir Michael from fighting for the "lower castes" which, in his opinion, constitute the bulk of the Indian population in Kenya? It is no convincing argument in the mouth of a "great friend" of the Indian depressed classes that because they are unfairly treated in India they should not be better treated in Kenya. The fact is that Sir Michael cherishes no more kindly feelings for the depressed classes than for the political agitators. To the political agitators he trots out his stock argument that while they treat a large number of their own countrymen as "untouchables" they can expect no better treatment for the overseas Indians just as he seeks to console the "lower castes" by saying that their treatment in the Colonies is infinitely better than that meted out to them in their own country by their own countrymen.

A Wrong Impression.

The tactics adopted by Sir Michael for purposes of propaganda, cannot deceive any Indian, but they are likely to mislead the British public. No right thinking educated Indian has ever been known to have defended the practice of "untouchability" which is happily dying down. Sir Michael O'Dwyer has, of course, conveniently chosen to ignore the fact that abolition of "untouchability" has been included as a principal item in the national programme. The greatest leader of the country gave a signal proof of his sincerity by adopting as his own daughter an "untouchable" child. During the last three years great strides have been made in wiping out the curse and as a result the social ban against the "depressed classes" which prevented them from attending village schools or drawing water from a common well has been lifted. No statutory prohibition, however, existed in most of the provinces forbidding the "untouchables" access to public facilities. The difference between the Kenya disabilities and the treatment of the "untouchables" lies in the fact that the Indians in Kenya, in spite of their being the pioneers in the Colony, are statutorily denied the rights of citizenship by setting apart the Highlands for the Whites and in many other ways; whereas the Indians of the "higher castes" are the unfortunate victims of superstitious practices which have descended from generations which no sane Indian has ever defended. Sir Michael makes an utterly false statement that the Kenya settlers are mostly drawn from the "lower castes" though even if that had been the case India had nothing to be ashamed of in the fact. Of 22,000 Indians, or thereabouts, in Kenya more than 15,000 belong to Gujarat where the vicious practice of untouchability has never been rigidly followed. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, also, ignores the fact that Mahomedans, Parsees and Indian Christians do not believe in "untouchability."

A Malicious Suggestion.

Sir M. O'Dwyer says:—

"The Kenya settlement abolishes between Europeans and Indians that segregation which higher caste Indians rigidly enforce against the lower castes in India, and which Indians in Kenya themselves enforce against the native Africans; it gives the Indians in Kenya a communal franchise (as opposed to the common franchise with Europeans, which they had claimed and which would enable them to dominate the Colony), which is what they have insisted on and what the British in India have accepted, both in the Provincial and All-India Councils in India, and which at their desire, in view of the strong racial and sectarian feeling, is being steadily extended to all other representative bodies in India; it allows the Indians access to all public institutions and the enjoyment of all public facilities though at least 50 millions of the 'outcasts' and 'untouchables' in India are, in practice, denied even elementary human rights, such as the free use of public water supply, State schools, and sometimes even access to public offices and to the public highway, because their very shadow is supposed to be a source of pollution to the 'twice born.'

It is a malicious misrepresentation to state that Indians have imposed the segregation against the Africans in Kenya which the "higher caste Indians rigidly enforce against the lower castes in India." The Indians are known to mix freely in Kenya with the Africans, have been their best friends and have never resorted to the rhinoceros whip. No-one was more strongly opposed to the communal franchise in Kenya than the Indian settlers though the evil has been forced upon them for fear of their ousting the Whites from political ascendency if a common franchise system were practised. The article of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, however, must serve as a lesson and a warning to Indians. It would be futile to expect substantial results to flow from their political movement until the process of purification is gone through.

Imperial Grants for Education.

As far back as the year 1911 His Majesty the King-Emperor, while in India, announced an Imperial grant of several lakhs for furtherance of education. Of this Bombay's share was an annual grant of Rs. 75,000. This, in its turn, was duly apportioned to the four Divisions of the Presidency. But the Department of Public Instruction has not spent more than Rs. 4,000 per year and has thus effected an annual saving of at least Rs. 14,000 per Division. Thus the aggregate saving, during the past ten years, of one Division alone, for example Sind, should amount to one lakh and forty thousand. A portion of this should be devoted to the cause of girls' education, but the Director has very conveniently retrenched the whole amount. He has refused to grant a sum of rupees thirty thousand to the head of a well-known educational body in Sind for the establishment of a girls' school, the need of which is urgent.

Reduction in School Grants.

Last year the Director of Public Instruction notified to the heads of secondary schools in the Presidency that their grants would be reduced from one-third to one-fourth of the expenditure incurred by them. The heads of the schools thus affected, while they recognized the need for retrenchment, considered the measure iniquitous and, at a meeting held in Bombay, the "strongest possible protest" was made against it. The question was subsequently taken up in the Bombay Legislative Council and the original grant was restored. There is, however, one aspect of a technical nature which seems to have been ignored. The grant to a school in any year is based on the expenditure of the preceding year. Hence, there was no justification for paying reduced grants last year as the notice to school managers for reducing their expenditure could not apply to expenditure already incurred. In our opinion, therefore, the latter are fully entitled to a refund of the difference and should claim the same if they have not already done so.

(Continued from columns 6.)

into a bag of English sovereigns—nothing but gold, he said, was any use in the Hejjaz—and take out all they could contain, in order to persuade them to adhere to the Sharif of Mecca, who had not enough adherents of his own to make a show. What a vision of the burning indignation of the Arabs, their ardour to throw off the brutal Turkish yoke (of which we heard so much); and of the Sharif as incarnation of the patriotic aspirations, not of the Hejjaz only, nor of Arabia only, but of Syria and Mesopotamia as well! The reader must get rid of all that war-time propaganda from his mind, if he would view the Arab question in its actual terms and not in terms which would evoke a laugh from any Arab.

THE ARAB QUESTION.

WARTIME PROPAGANDA.

In my last article I showed how little evidence of Arab nationalism there was behind the Turkish lines during the war. Let us now turn to the other side to see how much was made of it in British propaganda. The "liberation" of the Arabic-speaking peoples of the Ottoman Empire was proclaimed an object of the war. The insurgent Sharif of Mecca was applauded as the incarnation of the hopes of Syrians and Mesopotamians, not to speak of all the Arabs of Arabia proper; though the chief Power in Arabia, the Emir Ibn Saud, regarded the Sharif with scorn, Yaman was loyal to the Turkish Government and Medina held out steadfastly against the rebels even till after the armistice. When the British army entered Baghdad there was made a grandiose proclamation, almost poetical in its wording, of a new era of independence for the people of Iraq, in which the splendour of the Abbasides would be revived. In like manner, when the British army, accompanied by the Hejjaz contingent reached Damascus the independence of Syria was proclaimed.

French Conquest of Syria.

Enthusiasm for Arab nationalism had, it would appear, in this case, for the moment ousted all remembrance of the pact with France concluded by the very man who is reputed to have been the author of the Baghdad proclamation: for Syria, except Palestine which vainly clamoured against separation from the rest, was actually handed over to the Arabs from Hejjaz and the Amir Faisal, who appeared to them a Turk in culture, was made king by the Syrians after he had promised to send back his Arab freebooters to the Hejjaz. The French afterwards, in assertion of their right under the Sykes-Picot agreement, "conquered" the country with the help of asphyxiating gas. At the same time Palestine was being made a dumping ground for Jews against the wishes of the population by the force of British arms, and Mesopotamia, despite the Baghdad proclamation, was being strenuously "organised" by Anglo-Indian officials.

Col Lawrence.

It is hard to judge, as one reviews so many inconsistencies, whether the men who played a leading part in those events were rogues or dupes, conscious hypocrites or reckless opportunists. The Impression made upon the peoples concerned, and on the whole Muslim East, was anyhow deplorable. There was one man at least who was a genuine enthusiast for the ideal of "Arab" independence, and that was Col. Lawrence, the Englishman principally engaged in the negotiations with the Sharif and who went through the campaign with the Hejjaz contingent. The proof of the reality of his enthusiasm is that it has lasted until now in spite of everything. It is not difficult to understand how it was kindled. A young man, shy but fearless of scientific education and adventurous habits, deeply interested in the East and Eastern peoples, Lawrence was employed on excavation work in Palestine when the outbreak of the war upset his plans. His excellent knowledge of colloquial Arabic commended him to the military authorities in Egypt, and he got his chance—a most romantic chance, enough to have coloured the whole outlook of even a much older man. He had nothing of the soldier about him, but he loved adventure and threw himself into the wild-eyed Arab business of fierce riding and reckless firing with a zest which won the hearts of the Hejjazi freebooters. They speak of him as an inspired leader, fearless, bearing a charmed life.

Lack of Objectivity.

And he, on his side, gave his heart to them completely—so completely that it is difficult to regard him as a safe guide or adviser in British Oriental policy. He cares not a straw for the opinion of the Muslim world, which ought to be the chief concern of England as "the greatest Muslim Power"; his one desire is to erect an Arab Empire for the aggrandisement of his Hejjazi friends, no matter what may come of it; or so it seems to one who does not know his mind, but only judges from what has been published by and concerning him. His demand that England shall redeem her promise to his friends is fair enough and could, in present circumstances, be accepted by the Muslim world, and therefore without danger granted by the "greatest Muslim Power", on one or two conditions of supreme importance. He has never been able to perceive, it seems to me, as English war-time propagandists never could perceive, that people who on any consideration can be persuaded to rebel against their sovereign lord in time of war must of necessity be undesirables in the opinion of the subjects of the said sovereign who remained loyal to him in the said time of war, fought in his armies and desired his victory—in this case the immense majority of the Arabic-speaking peoples of the Ottoman Empire; and that England when seeking to promote treason in the Ottoman ranks necessarily allied herself with persons who to the majority of the population seem bad characters.

Naive Exposure.

Yet, strange to say, it is through Col. Lawrence that the British propaganda with regard to Arab nationalism—in which Col. Lawrence himself was probably the sole devout believer—was most cruelly exposed. A Mr. Lowell Thomas, an American, went out to Syria with a cinematograph camera to "boom" the British expedition in a kind of entertainment of his own invention called a "travelogue." Captivated by the romance of Col. Lawrence's position with the Arabs and the tale of his adventures humorously told, Mr. Thomas went all over England and America relating how the Arab chiefs were allowed to dig their hands

(Continued in column 5.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared in our issue of 16th, 20th, 23rd and 27th instant.

IN FULL SWING.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

SOUL-STIRRING APPEALS TO CONSTITUENCIES!

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Speaking in Glasgow to-day, Mr. Baldwin said that, owing to the restriction deliberately applied by foreign Powers in their own interests, there was less tonnage being built in British shipyards than at any time during the last 14 years. The British could not rest content with passive resistance in the face of such a situation, he declared; and, if he were returned to power, he intended to call an early Conference of ship-builders to try and devise the means by which to keep the great industry going.

With further reference to the tendency of foreign countries to discriminate against British shipping in favour of their own, the Prime Minister said that the matter was so serious that it was brought before the recent the Imperial Economic Conference, and the method was discussed by which the unity of the Empire might make itself felt if it became necessary to fight such an attack.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd Geoerge is extremely busy in Lancashire. Addressing a meeting at Oldham, to-day, he confessed it to be his ninth speech on the same day. Mr. George declared that the Protectionists were unable to quote a single case of the country which had adopted the Tariffs and was able to revert to its former condition once the step had been taken. It was irretrevable.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in a speech in London to-day, referring to the Imperial aspect of Mr. Baldwin's policy, agreed that it was impossible to get the full effect of Imperial developments unless the market in the British isles were secured for the Dominions. He believed that it would be, some day, worth while pursuing investigations in that aspect in order to ascertain whether it were possible to obtain from the Dominions a sufficient *quid pro quo* to justify giving them a security for agricultural produce.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, denied that Protection would only benefit the industries to which it was directly applied, but by the stimulation of production it would diffuse the advantages to the population.

LORD DERBY.

Lord Derby, speaking at Liberpool, expressed the opinion that if a capital levy were enforced no single business of the country would survive the ordeal.

MR. CLYNES.

Mr. Clynes, in a speech at Manchester, asserted that not a sinble reputable Trade Union leader could be cited on the side of the Government's ruinous policy.

VISCOUNT GREY.

Viscount Grey, at Portsmouth, declared that the Tariffs which at the most, only affected ten per cent of the unemployed were like a pill to cure an earthquake. The capital levy, he said, was an earthquake itself.

SEIZURE OF SCHOONERS.

BRITAIN'S PROTEST TO U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Reuter has it on good authority that Britain has made representations to America with regard to the seizure of the "Island Home" on November 25th, and that the United States Government has promised carefully to investigate the matter. It is understood that no action will be taken in the case of the "Tomaka" until the question is settled regarding the vessel's registry.

(Note:—It is pointed out that there have been cases in the past in which the so-called British registry of vessels has proved fraudulent.)

KING ALFONSO'S MESSAGE TO ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Naples.—In the course of a glowing message bidding farewell to the people of Italy, King Alfonso of Spain states that he is convinced that the events of the past few days will find an echo in the furthest confines of the Latin world, and produce definite results in the near future to the advantage of Italy and Spain.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, November 28th.—The Prince of Wales on Thursday inspected the works of the British Empire Exhibition.—Reuter.

The Irish Deportees' Compensation Tribunal in London has awarded £ 20,342 in respect of 43 claims in which a settlement has been reached. Twenty-two cases remain.—Reuter.

William Downer formerly a National soldier has been hanged at Mountjoy for the murder of a detective during an armed robbery in Dublin.—Reuter.

Naples.—The Spanish King and Queen have sailed for home King Alfonso has sent a message to M. Mussolini inviting him to visit Madrid.—Reuter.

Paris—The Shah has arrived here.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.
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CHRISTIAN BURIAL DENIED.

DENIS BARRY'S REMAINS.

A BISHOP'S FULMINATION.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Remarkable scenes took place at Cork when the body of Denis Barry, who died through huger-strikintg in the Newbridge internment camp, arrived there to-day. It had been arranged that the body should lie in the Catholic Church overnight, but the Roman Catholic Bishop, Cohalan, pronounced an interdict against religious exercises on the ground that Republicanism in Ireland was a wicked and insidious attack upon the Church, whose law deprived of Christian burial anyone taking his own life. The remains were consequently not allowed to enter the Church and were taken to the rooms of the Sinn Fein executive.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY RETURNS IN BENGAL.

SWARAJISTS CAPTURE PROMINENT SEATS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Results of the elections for the Bengal Legislative Council in the Mahomedan and general constituencies announced upto the present show that sixteen members of the old Council who stood for reelection have been successful and fifteen have been rejected.

The former include two Ministers Mr. P. C. Mitter and Nawab Ali Choudhry, while the result of the election in which Sir Surendranath Bannerjee was engaged is expected towards the end of this week. Upto the present, nineteen members of the Swaraj Party have been returned and eleven have failed to secure the election. Former members of the Council who have been rejected include Mr. Indu Bhushan Datta who stood in Tippera District general constituency, as a Swarajist but has been defeated by Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta who was at first adopted by the Swaraj Party as a candidate for the Assembly but who withdrew from the party as he wished to stand for the Council. The old members that were selected include few who joined the Swaraj Party. Two of the three Swarajist candidates who stood for Calcutta constituencies have been returned.

In the Midnapore district general constituency for which there are two seats, Swarajists secured an outstanding success, each nominee of that party polling over 6000 votes while the five other candidates secured fewer than 2000 between them. The Swarajists also captured both Mahomedans seats in Rangpur District and were similarly successful in Chittagong and Tippera Mahomedan constituencies both of which returned two members and in the Noakhali general constituency the Swarajist candidate polled nearly ten times as many votes as his opponent. In Dacca city and district, however, they have not been so successful, three Swarajists having been defeated in various constituencies, although the Swarajist Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy Choudhury defeated the sitting member in the rural general seat. Swarajists also captured the city Mahomedan seat but were defeated in both rural Mahomedan divisions one of which returned the Minister Nawab Ali Chaudhury by a large majority.

The Swaraj candidate was at the bottom of the polls in the four cornered contest for the Dacca city general seat. In Jalpaiguri general constituency, also, the sitting member Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikat obtained more than 2000 votes over the combined totals of two opponents, the Swaraj candidate forfeiting the deposit. Swarajist captured the Malda general seat for which there were six candidates and one was also successful in the triangular contest in Birbhumbut. For two seats in the Burdwan district both the Swaraj Party candidates have been rejected. Swarajists captured the Khulna Mahomedan seat but in the general constituency the sitting member Mr. Saila Nath Roy Choudhury successfully resisted the challenge as did Mr. Ekramul Huq in Murshidabad district Mahomedan constituency. Swarajists have, however, secured both the Nadia district seats. The polling appears to have been fairly heavy in most constituencies and the percentage of electors who have voted has, in some cases, exceeded fifty.

PUNJAB ELECTION PROSPECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Nov. 28.

Polling for the Lahore city non-Mahomedan seat in the Punjab Council which took place to-day was a dull affair compared to yesterday's heavy polling by the Mahomedan voters. Less than forty per cent of the voters went to the polls. There was, however, a good contest between Doctor Nihal Chand, the Swaraj Party candidate, and the other two independent candidates who contested the Lahore city seat. Information so far gathered shows that Doctor Nihal Chand will head the poll and will defeat his opponents by an overwhelming majority.

A keener contest was witnessed for the Legislative Assembly seat for which Doctor Nandial, Dewan Chaman Lal and Mr. Todar Mall are candidates. In this constituency both Dctorctor Naud Lal, constitionalist, and Dewan Chaman Lal, Swaraj Party candidate, got almost equal support from their electors and both claimed victory.

Voting was also low for the Assembly and there was not much crowd at the polls.

CABINET MAKING.

CENTRE PARTY'S EFFORT FOILED.

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Berlin.—After a series of failures in the Cabinet making Herr Stagerwald of the Centre Party has given up the attempt to establish a Coalition Government on the broadest Bourgeois bases owing to the opposition of the Democrats.

Herr Ebert will probably dissolve the Reichstag very shortly if a settlement of the political crisis is not reached.—Reuter.

REPUBLICAN LEADER DISSOLVES HIS "CABINET."

SEQUEL TO UNSUCCESSFUL MILITARY COUP D'ETAT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Duesseldorf.—Herr Mathes, the Republican leader, announces that he has dissolved his "Cabinet" as a sequel to the indecisive attitude of its Ministers with regard to the military coup d'etat attempted by superior officers of the "Rhineland Army." The dismissal of these officers was recently announced by the "Cabinet."—Reuter.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON TUBE RLY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 28.

An unusual mishap has occurred on the City and South London Tube Railway south of the Thames. This is the oldest of the tubes which now form such a great network of underground railways in London. It is now being reconstructed by night while the traffic continues as usual by day. Yesterday evening, while the trains were running a part of the roof of the tube between two stations collapsed and there was a tremendous subsidence of earth. Some of the debris fell upon the train but fortunately no one was injured. The line, however, was completely blocked. Curiously enough, the worst damage was done on the surface by a terrific gas explosion which was apparently due to the subsidence of the earth breaking the main gas pipe. The road above was blown into the air mingled with twisted gas, water and drain-pipes and telephone and tramway cables. The flames of the explocion in their turn set fire to a railway bridge of the Southern Railway which runs over the road. The result of the accident is that a section of the tube railway is closed. Road way traffic is disorganised, and there is a considerable delay on the Southern Railway.—B. O. W.

HON. NATHANIEL C ROTHSCHILD.

£ 10,000 BEQUEATHED TO BRITISH MUSEUM.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Hon. Nathaniel Charles Rothschild, whose suicide "whilst temporarily insane" was reported on October 13, left two and a quarter million sterling on which duties of £915,000 are payable. He left £10,000 to the British Museum to pay for the salary of the custodian of the collection of siphonapters or other parasitic insects.—Reuter.

COTTON TRADE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association to-day the President, Mr. Jesse Thorpe, said that, while he was not sanguine regarding the immediate prospects of trade, he was confident that it would ultimately recover. The American cotton crop was estimated at ten and a quarter million bales with a surplus brought forward of two and a half millions, making an indicated total of 12¾ million, compared with the world consumption of American cotton, last year, of 12,700,000. The Egyptian cotton crop was estimated at about six million cantars; while the Indian cotton acreage had been slightly increased. Mr. Thorpe was confident that there would be enough cotton in Lancashire owing to a number of mills spinning American cotton turning to Egyptian cotton. There was also a greater use being made of Indian, Brazilian and other growths.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S PTODUCTION OF COTTON.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Bruce speaking at Liverpool said that Australia hoped to produce one million bales of cotton before long.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN COLUMBIA.

OPPOSITION TO ENFRANCHISEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Victoria. The British Columbia Legislature has adopted a resolution opposing the enfranchisement of the Indians in the Province. The resolution has been forwarded to Ottawa for consideration.—Reuter.

Information has been received that Mr. D. Gopta, Editor of the "Daily Tej" who was convicted and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment by the District Magistrate Delhi, under sections 153A and 505C has been admitted on bail by Lahore High Court where the revision petition is now being heard.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

ENTENTE CORDIALE.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

We find the following in the Turkish newspaper *Vatan* of Samboul.

ANGORA, No. 3.

The President of the Russian Council of State Kalenin has sent a telegram to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha congratulating the brotherly Turkish nation and the friendly Turkish Government on the proclamation of the Republic. Kalenin congratulates Mustafa Kemal Pasha separately on his election to the Presidentship recalling, how he was the cause of Turkey's victory in the war, and declares that by his election the ties of friendship between the two nations are made closer.

The Russian, Commissar for Foreign affairs, Chicherin also, in a telegram to Ismet Pasha, recalling their relations at Lausanne, expresses joy at his election to the Premiership and the conviction that the common effort of the two Governments will become more fruitful in consequence. Chicherin concludes his telegram with felicitations on the new form of Government and to Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

(Continued from Column 6.)

so as to encourage the self-respect of the Labourer.

EDUCATION OF CITIZENS.

What should be the relation of the Child to the State? By "the State", I mean the organised Nation; I do not mean the Government. That is merely the organ of the Executive Power of the Nation over itself, of the Nation's Will expressed in Action, and it is, therefore, rightly called the Executive. The child coming into the world, helpless but full of potentialities is, as has been rightly said, "an asset of the Nation." He is not the property of the parents. They are trustees, not owners. If he is to be an asset not a burden, then, if he be born into a civilised Nation, he should be surrounded by conditions which will enable him to develop all the germinal qualities which he has brought with him into the world. This I claim for every child. Every child has a Right to Education. With it, he will be valuable to the Nation; without it, he will be a burden or a danger. And therefore Education should be free, that is, supplied by the Nation, for the State will hereafter reap far more profit from the educated man than will his parents. Up to a common level of culture, all the future citizens should be lifted —so that pleasant social intercourse can be carried on—and then should begin the vocational education, according to the necessities of the State. The Education should go on till the citizen can earn his livelihood, and it should be compulsory, for his parents cannot be allowed to render their child a danger to the State by his ignorance.

Now that the Education of the Youth of the Nation is wholly in Indian hands, it is more than ever necessary that it should be planned wisely, directed strongly, and made beautiful by harmony and proportion. Search for, and when found the worship of the True, the Beautiful and the Good was the Ideal of the Greek, and he embodied a wonderful conception of the True in his Philosophy, of the Beautiful in his Art, of the Good in his Service to the State.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

India has submerged, or as many people call them, depressed, classes. That is a crime against the Brotherhood of Man, the guilt of which she shares with every civilised country. In London, said Charles Booth, every tenth person died in workhouse, a hospital, or a gaol, let alone those who died in abominable slums. But India is unique in marking her submerged classes as "untouchable." There are many generally recognised temporary reasons for untouchability, such as contagious disease, dirt, drunkenness, and the like. But India is unique in having a huge class, one-sixth of her population, under an irremovable mark of untouchability, branded on men, women and children at birth. They are born into untouchability, as others are born into wealth and other desirable things.

Even this setting aside of a definite area was not a marked peculiarity. In the records connected with the building of the great Tanjore Temple—between 985 and 1013 A.D.—we find different areas set apart as: the Kammalacheri, wherein resided artisans, stonemasons, carpenters etc.; the Paracheri, or area of the Parials; Vennacheri, for the washermen; and the Tindacheri, low caste untouchables, and all these were tax-free. Now, there is often difficulty in finding land for them. Moreover, life in towns has impressed on them their isolation from the caste-folk, and their widespread lack of education has kept them down. They contrast their lot with those of others, and discontent naturally spreads.

What is untouchability? It is an artificial state imposed on numbers of people by the very orthodox Hindus which does not necessarily connote inferiority of any kind, except that the touch of an untouchable person on certain others, prevents the latter from performing certain ceremonies of his or her religion, because the touch is regarded as pollution. All foreigners are regarded as untouchables by large numbers of orthodox Hindus, who will bathe after touching them, if touch be unavoidable.

Untouchability in India however, is not dependent on natural facts, but on an unreasonable prejudice as to birth. And the best method of stimulating the uplift of the submerged is by frankly stating that it is not a man's birth which makes any man untouchable, but his habits, if they are unclean. We have to say that the bringing of many of the untouchables into society depends on their changing their habits, where they are unclean, and that we will help them to change. And to be of help we must ever treat them with respect and with gentle courtesy, and thus arouse in them the uplifting quality of self-respect. No rough word, no gesture of contempt should ever be addressed to an outcaste.

It is our duty, the duty of us who are older, to do the work of uplift. Ours to carry purity to the impure, knowledge to the ignorant, decency to the indecent, strength to the weak. But it is also our duty to guard our young children from mental and moral as well as from physical contagion until they are old enough to guard themselves.

In these submerged brethren of ours, India has a class which, given similar outrageous conditions, no other that I know can rival. Their patience, their gentleness, their usefulness, their absence of vindictiveness are marvellous, and the bright intelligence with which their children respond to education is a wonder, compared with other children in similar conditions in western lands. India will yet have reason to be proud of them, of these her ancient children, long trodden under foot of men. But we cannot fight for freedom with clean hands, while those who withhold it from us can point as justification, to our treatment of our enslaved brethren. Let us set them free, while we work for our own freedom. Let us treat them as citizens, while we claim citizenship for ourselves. Let us see in them the Hidden God; let us beware lest in torturing them we torture Him who says that, in hurting the body, we torture Him, seated in the body; let us feed His hunger, quench His thirst, visit Him in His distress, lest on our ears should fall the ever-sounding, sad reproachful, words: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to Me."

The conference then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day when Committees will sit.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

"GRANDEST OF HUMAN ENDEAVOURS."

PROBLEM OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

"CRIME AGAINST BROTHERHOOD OF MAN"

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The fourth session of the All-India Social Workers' Conference was held on Thursday evening at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen comprising Europeans, Parsis and Hindus were present. The number of delegates and visitors was so large that the hall was not sufficient enough to accommodate all present. There were delegates from different provinces of India and among those present were also several European Christian missionaries and Government officials. The proceedings started with a welcome song by students of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then in welcoming the delegates said:—

Brother-Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Executive Committee, I beg to offer you a sincere welcome to this—the Fourth All-India Social Workers' Conference held under the auspices of the various social service bodies in this city. It was in December, 1916, that a meeting was held at Lucknow, in connection with the Theistic Conference, to consider the advisability of having an All-India Social Service Conference. Dr. D. N. Maitra in his inaugural address pointed out the desirability of co-ordination between various associations that were carrying on social service work, for the purpose of inter-change of ideas, comparison of methods and experiences and finding out therefrom what reforms to introduce in their own sphere of work. It was then resolved to call an All-India Social Service Conference next year at Calcutta. In accordance thereto the first conference of this character was held at Calcutta in December, 1917, and was fitly presided over by the greatest Indian—Mahatma Gandhi. The second conference was held at Delhi and was presided over by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Owing to various reasons no such conference was held during the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. Conferences of similar character were, however, being held in Madras, and at the conference of 1922 presided over by Dr. Maitra it was resolved that the "All-India Social Service Conference movement inaugurated at Lucknow in 1916 and the All-India Social Workers' Conference movement inaugurated in Madras this year be amalgamated and that this conference be, therefore, regarded as the Third All-India Social Service Conference." To-day's conference is the first conference after the amalgamation, but to keep up the continuity of the movement it should rightly be called the Fourth All-India Social Service Conference. At the Madras Conference it was resolved to form an All-India Social Service League, and by another resolution that League was asked to prepare a Directory of Social Work in India. Although the All-India Social Service League has not begun to function a Directory on the lines suggested at Madras, it has been prepared by the Bombay Social Service League for the whole of India excepting the City and the Island of Bombay. This Directory shows clearly to what extent the spirit of social service has permeated in all parts and in all communities in this country.

The ideal of social service in its primitive form is as old as humanity. Coming to our own country, we find references to the virtues of Daya (Charity) Loka Sangraha (good of the people) even in the Upanishads and the Bhagavat Gita which treat more of the growth and development of each individual soul than of social work. The use of phrases like "Sarvalokahiterathaha" in the Mahabharata goes to show that a distinct stress was laid in those days on social work. A country that produced a Lord Buddha, or a Mahavira Jina who preached the doctrine of universal Love and Ahimsa could not have been devoid of the spirit of "social service." It is a well-known fact that the Bihikkus of the Buddhist religion as well as the Yatis of the Jain religion started and controlled educational and medical institutions in towns and villages. Their "Maths" were the centres of all philanthropic work. The teaching of the Vedanta that a man should consider himself as one with the whole universe, when converted into terms of practical life, means that he should serve the whole universe as if he were serving himself. With the formation of the first four castes, which, according to Lord Shree Krishna were formed "Gunakarmavibhagshah" there was division of social work and each caste undertook the task of rendering all social service to its members in the first instance. Later on these castes, especially of those who worked by the hand and not by brain developed on the lines of the trade guilds of the West and looked after the comforts of such members of the community as were in need of assistance. As in the pre-British times there were no large industrial centres as we have now, each village small or large and even each large town was usually self-contained, and the village community was a live institution. As a result of this the village community held itself responsible for carrying out all social service work. Even now work of a similar character is being done by Village Panchayats, where they exist, from a common village fund raised by a small cess on agricultural produce. In large towns the communities cared for their members and consequently there was very little need for organising social service of the kind that is found necessary in modern times especially in industrial centres. But with the break-down of the caste system, to a certain extent, and the change in the form of industrial organization, it is necessary to adapt the method of rendering social service to their altered conditions. Looking to the history of the West we find that even there social service in its present form was organised after the advent of industrialism, for, there is practically no reference to such work being done during the 18th century. We in India are at present practically following the lines laid down by social workers in the West. This means the concentration of our work in industrial centres and leads to our ignoring the very large population of the country that lives in villages. In industrial centres a large number of manual workers coming from distant parts do not get decent housing accommodation and have to live in slums huddled in one room tenements. Their income is hardly sufficient for their subsistence, they have no social amenities of the kind that they get in their own villages; and there are certain temptations in their way, such as liquor shops and houses of ill-fame. Many of them are forced to lead lives in which there is hardly any bright ray of happiness, and some of them soon become physical, intellectual and, in a few cases, moral wrecks. It is natural, therefore, that the attention of the social workers is first drawn to them, for, we would not be human if we did not set about improving their surroundings and their physical and intellectual status. While, therefore, this work must be undertaken in the first instance, we must not forget our poorer brethren in small towns and villages, whose difficulties do not come so prominently in view. We have more than 80 per cent. of our population living in small towns and villages, and, if we want to develop social service on Indian lines, we must continually think of rendering service to these brethren also. If we do not bear in mind this view-point there is just the danger that our activities will merely follow the lines that may be laid down by international conferences that are held in the West. We know that there is a feeling of mistrust and even of hatred existing between capital and labour in the West. Let us guard ourselves against that feeling spreading between our capitalists and manual workers. This evil can only be avoided if there is a personal and human contact between the employers and employed, and it is the duty of the former to stretch out their hand of love and fellow-feeling towards those who by their manual labour make it possible for them to make profits. If they do this not in a patronising spirit but in a spirit of equality as between man and man, the manual workers will, I am confident, be delighted to reciprocate their feeling of human brotherliness.

Before concluding my remarks, I desire on behalf of the Executive Committee to sincerely thank the writers of the various papers sent to us for the trouble that they have taken in the matter and thus rendering us very great help and making our work easier. The papers will be submitted to Committees for their consideration and for their suggesting any resolutions they like thereon. For this purpose we have appointed two Committees: one under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gopalakrishna Devadhar and the other under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. Natrajan. The Committees will assemble here to-morrow and the conference will meet the day after to-morrow to receive their reports.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Annie Besant then was elected President of the Conference who in her presidential address said:—

After the introductory remarks she proceeded:—Let us consider what are the main fields open to Social Reformers at the present time for their work:—

I. Penology and our Prisons; II. Marriage; III. Motherhood, Baby Welfare and Factory Labour; IV. Education; V. Untouchability.

Speaking on penology and our prisons, she said:—

It may well be asked: Then why persist in a system which depraves the criminal, and then proceeds to torture him further for his system-imposed additional criminality? Why do the authorities go on, why do we allow them to go on, in the same weary circular bullock-track, year in and year out? Let us see what steps we can take.

There are children unfit for an ordinary school, though not technically "defective." There are of the "congenitally criminal", or "with-impulses-to-crime" class, cruel, vicious, foul-tongued, with "no moral sense." These should be removed from the ordinary into special schools, where they should play more than study, be treated with extreme gentleness, and never succeed in shocking their teacher—a great delight to "the naughty child." If they come, uncared-for, to an age when they appear in the children's court, if the country be a civilised one, they will be passed into the care of some one willing to be responsible for them, or into a Juveniles' Home, to be educated along modern lines and educated technically in some productive occupation; the home should preferably be a firm, with workshops for village industries, so that they may learn to feed and clothe themselves and to produce the ordinary necessaries of life—as carpenters, ironsmiths, farm-workers, weavers, spinners, dyers, etc. The teachers should be young men, good at games, living with them, playing with them, friendly with them. As they become efficient and produce more than they need they should become wage-earners, and so gain responsibility, self-respect and a sense of self-reliance. The habit of labour and of receiving the reward of labour tends to eliminate the two chief defects of the type which becomes readily criminal: laziness, and want of continuity, fatal to regular occupation. The principles which have been suggested for the reform of criminals are well adapted to prevent the development of criminal tendencies:—

I. That willing, efficient and honest labour must be the foundation of any prison system that aims to render the criminal fit to re-enter society.

II. That in order to labour willingly a man must labour voluntarily.

III. That in order to labour efficiently a man must receive adequate remuneration.

IV. Therefore prison labour, to be really effective, must be voluntary and fully remunerated.

V. That if the prisoner receives full pay for his labour, he should pay in full for what he receives.

For some time to come there should be created Labour Villages, whereto inmates of Borstal Institutions and Reformatories should be drafted under indeterminate sentences, and freedom should be earned by steady work and the capacity to earn a livelihood. The word Labour should be used rather than Probation.

(Continued in column 4.)

AWAKENING OF THE KALIPARAJ.

BARODA'S MISGUIDED POLICY

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The Kaliparaja are forest tribes living in the forests of the valleys of the rivers Tapti and Narbada. They are a quiet, docile, law-abiding people. They have remained uneducated and ignorant and, therefore, have fallen a prey to the ruthless exploitation of the other classes living round about them. During the last fifty years they have continuously degenerated. They were robbed of their holds, and their men and women were so terribly terrorised that their daily wages have been kept as low as scarcely an anna and a half or two a day. Their poverty and ignorance had reduced them to a condition which was scarcely human. Then came in the ghastly temptation of drink. Their ignorance of accounts reduced them to perpetual indebtedness. The indebtedness led them to serfdom and that life-long slavery went on to hereditary slavery. They were beaten and treated like beasts.

Movement for Self-Improvement.

But for a generation their children have been receiving some sort of education in the day and boarding schools. The Government of Baroda started three well provided boarding schools for them. The young men and women educated in these schools had their eyes opened to the utterly degenerated condition of their kinsfolk and the awakening of the whole country during the last five years undoubtedly affected them also. They became keenly conscious of their poverty and slavery. About a year ago a movement for self-improvement was started. It spread like wild-fire affecting large tracts of the country. It spread to the people domiciled in the British Gujarat as well as the Indian States.

Story of the Exploitation.

The movement started with an initial period of self-purification in which people bathed several times a day, fasted, slept in the open air, and gave up meat and alcoholic drink. It was and is essentially a movement for self-improvement, religious, ethical and economic. This movement would have been welcomed by every lover of humanity, but unfortunately in our human relations it often happens that one class of people lives, and thrives on the ignorance of the others, and so it happened in this case also. The movement of abstinence from alcoholic drinks affected the pockets of the Abkari contractors and the drink-vendors who happen to be mostly Parsees. At the same time the people demanded just wages for their work. The wages were scandalously poor, amounting to an anna and a half or two per day, and sometimes with a glass of liquor. The labour was not purchased but obtained by force of lathis. The usual method of obtaining it was to enter a hut and throw in it two annas or less per head as a day's wage paid in advance. According to the sum of money given the family staying in the hut was bound to serve the next day; non-conformity to this demand simply meant an exemplary beating, resulting in serious bodily injury. The non-Kaliparaj people have exploited this cheap labour and controlled it by supplying liquor. Large landholders also suffered on account of this movement, and both these classes of people brought pressure on their Governments for suppressing this reform movement.

An Autocratic Collector.

In British Gujarat the officials did not take up any very active work to oppose the movement. The Collector of Narsari in Baroda territory on the other hand, thought fit to interfere too much and too early, and issued a large number of circulars against the so-called agitators. His orders were based on indefinite and vague information and there are strong reasons to believe that he possessed a strong bias against individuals who occasionally had challenged his autocratic ways. Holding of public meetings in the taluka of Mahuva was prohibited, and intimidation of the poor Kaliparaj people was carried out with the help of the large machinery, police, revenue and abkari which is always available to the bureaucracy. The legitimate work of helping the Kaliparaj organised by the "Kaliparaj Grievances Relief Association" was belittled and the work of the individuals who were his *"betes noirs"* was mis-represented. When the Kaliparaj people remained firm in their resolve of self-purificatory mode of life especially in the way of abstaining from intoxicating drinks, the Collector came down with an order which is both unwise and silly, ordering four native members of the society not to enter on any account certain Talukas, not to have any relations with the Kaliparaj, in a land where most of the servants belong to the Kaliparaj community, not to procure them legal help, and to leave the membership of the respectable Association, which is not an illegal Association and which is presided over by a man, a high retired official who is respected throughout Gujarat. The Government of Baroda has gone one step further in its madness, presumably on the advice of the Collector and has issued a notification prohibiting for six months all Kaliparaj meetings in several Talukas, curtailing even the right of Association for religious purposes by Kaliparaj people.

O' DWYER-NAIR CASE.

NO REPORTS TO BE AVAILABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

In connection with the O'Dwyer Nair Libel Case the Chief Justice following the English practice allowed the members of the bar to attend and watch the proceedings. It appeared later on that some members of the bar were regularly supplying reports to newspapers. In view of this abuse, the Chief Justice has withdrawn the privilege and consequently no reports will be available hereafter.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

FIRST OPEN SITTING.

The Indian Bar Committee appointed by the Government of India to examine and report on:—(1) The proposal made from time to time for constituting an Indian bar, whether on an All-India or provincial basis, with particular reference to the constitution, statutory recognition, functions and authority of a Bar Council, or Bar Councils and their position vis-a-vis the High Courts (2) the extent to which it may be desirable to remove existing distinctions enforced by statute or practice between barristers and vakils, and to make recommendations, had been holding formal sittings since Tuesday last. The first two days the Committee recorded the evidence of High Court Judges in *Camera*. Only on Thursday the Committee, for the first time, was open to the public and the Press. Though the Committee was thrown open to the Press, the representatives of the Press were not given full facilities to report the proceedings of the Committee satisfactorily. They were not provided with the statements submitted by the witnesses and they had to gather facts for the purpose of their reporting from the questions put by the members of the Committee and the answer thereto given by the witnesses. On the matter being taken to the notice of the Secretary, he could only sympathise with the inconveniences of Press reporters and pathetically observed that the members of the Committee themselves were not provided with sufficient number of copies by the witnesses. When again pressed to supply the Press with the official records of the proceedings, the Secretary said that could not be done at present. In due course, when to-day the proceedings would come from the Government Press, it would be sent to the Associated Press to broadcast throughout the country. That would mean that even the local Press has to depend on the Associated Press for the proceedings.

On Thursday morning when the Committee was examining the representatives of the Incorporated Bar Society of Bombay—Messrs. Payne and Little—all the members of the Committee were present except Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar who was perhaps attending the Indian Marine Committee, of which also he is a member. Sir E. M. des C. Chamier, the President of the Committee took a long time in examining Mr. Payne and the other members also examined him minutely.

Mr. Payne President of the Incorporated Land Society, in the course of a statement on behalf of the Society which has got 147 members, appears to have advocated that the future Indian Bar should be established on the lines of the English Bar system and should not be mixed up with the English Bar as at present. He said the present L. L. B., degree of the Indian Universities did not come up to the mark and the L. L. B's. of the Indian Universities did not possess that amount of practical knowledge which was required for practice. He observed that every year a good number of Bombay L. L. B's. go to England to pass the Barrister-ship examination within a year or a year and a half and come back as Barristers, thus stealing a march over their co-pleaders in the matter of practice. He would like, therefore, to compel all Indian students whether L. L. B's., or mere graduates of the Indian Universities to complete the three years' course in England to become Barristers. We wanted the advocates of Indian High Court to be allowed to practise freely in all the other High Courts without any question of reciprocal obligation being raised. He said that according to the existing system the Indian Bar was becoming over-crowded and it was bad for the profession. He said there should be established an All-India Bar, and Provincial Bar Councils, also might be created if they were thought necessary. Personally, he saw no need for Provincial Bar Councils. To a question by Mr. S. R. Das as to whether he had found by his experience that the older class of Barristers, who according to previous rules had to put in three years' course, better than those who went to England now-a-days after passing their L. L. B. examination, Mr. Payne said that the former class of Barristers were better than the latter class. He was of opinion that the dual system of Advocates and vakils on the Appellate side should be maintained, as that would tend to increase the efficiency of the profession and would help the Judges in dispensing justice.

Mr. Little while supporting all that was said by Mr. Payne criticised the Law courses of the Indian Universities as inadequate for the purpose of practice. He said that the curricula of the Indian Universities did not include any courses on Banking, Insurance, Stock Exchange, etc., which were so necessary for the purpose of practice by all the three classes of legal practitioners in commercial cities like Bombay and Calcutta.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Committee again reassembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m., and began to examine and record the evidence of Mr. G. M. Pandit, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia and Mr. N. H. Pandia, Editor of the "Bombay Law Journal." Mr. Pandit was in favour of establishing an All-India Bar and Provincial Bar Councils. He did not want District Bar Councils but if District Councils were to be established they should be constituted with the Judge of the District as the Presiding officer. Asked as to whether he advocated immediate establishments of an All-India Bar, he said that should be the ultimate aim as the people were aspiring for that.

Asked by Sir Henry Stanyon that in view of the fact that there is not one All-India language, not one All-India law not one All-India religion, etc., would it not be inconvenient to form an All-India Bar, Mr. Pandit said it would not very much affect the smooth working of the Central Bar Association.

Mr. N. H. Pandia submitted a scheme in which he advocated an All-India Bar which should be served by honorary members and should include all the three existing classes of legal practitioners, in order to have homogeneity and Provincial Bar Councils as subordinate bodies to the Central Council. He wanted to retain all the three classes of Advocates, vakils and Attorneys as at present, but there should be different courses of studies for the three classes which should be determined by the Central Bar, but should be under the Control and Supervision of the Provincial Councils. The present University degrees would be academic only and would not entitle any holder of University degree to practice in the High Courts or in the Lower Courts. The Central Council should sit at a place to be determined by the majority of votes of the Provincial Councils, each Council having one vote only in this respect. The Provincial Council, would eliminate the existing Incorporated Bar Associations or such other associations.

Asked by Sir Henry Stanyon as to whether communal difference would affect the working of the Central and the Provincial Bar Councils, Mr. Pandia said he did not think communal feeling would come to exercise any influence in that respect.

The Committee then adjourned till to-day at 11 a.m.

"BEWARE OF JAMNADAS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to put one question to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, through the columns of your esteemed journal. The question is this "Whether, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, you are in league with the bureaucracy to divide the Hindus and Moslems of India?" for which they are moving heaven and earth.

I am tempted to ask him this question because I was present at the "uproarious meeting," as you call it, in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the 26th instant, where Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was the principal speaker. He told the audience many flattering things, such as that he aims at nothing less than Swaraj. He also referred to Mr. V. J. Patels' past services in the cause of our country, and Mr. Patel's recent invitation to him to join the Indian National Congress. While speaking on the invitation to the Congress he said he was willing to join that National institution, but he regretted he could not agree with all the items of the Non-Co-operation programme, particularly the one concerning the Khilafat. He shamelessly told his hearers that "If the Congress launched on the policy of Civil dis-obedience to secure the freedom of the Jazerat-ul-Arab, he would not only "not vote" for, but oppose that measure with all the strength at his command". Sir, just imagine how all this nonsense will work upon the Moslem feelings at this critical juncture. After his recent "decisive defeat," as he himself calls it we thought he would, at least for a time, retire from public life, but Bombay was amazed to see his audacity to come forward on a public platform, and shamelessly inflict himself upon the people under the plea of working outside the legislatures. And this is the sort of work he intends doing.

Mr. Jamnadas should know that the freedom of Jazerat-ul-Arab is to us Moslems what the saving of cows is to the Hindus and Mr. Jamnadas should also know that we—when I say we speak the universal voice of Moslim India—will not built a splendid shrine even to "Liberty" on the ruins of our religion. Therefore Mr. Jamnadas will do a better service to us and the country if he joins the Liberals' or the Moderates' gang. The Congress, our holy national institution, needs men who will guard our national honour. There is no place for persons devoid of all the sense of self respect, and mischief-mongers.

In conclusion allow me to say only one word to my countrymen Hindus and Moslims: "Beware of Jamnadas". Yours, etc.

MOHAMMUD A. PATEL.

Bombay, Nov. 29

NEXT MADRAS GOVERNOR.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Commenting on Viscount Goschen's appointment as Governor of Madras in succession to Lord Willingdon the "Madras Mail" says: Lord Willingdon's successor has a famous name, while the "Hindu" states: The appointment is a significant commentary on the way in which responsible ministers of the Crown look upon the duties of trusteeship for India which had devolved on them". The "Hindu" also says that Viscount Goschen has filled only two high appointments.

The "New India" characterises the Governor-Designate as a dark horse.

The "Daily Express" states: "We have in the Governor of Madras one whose political and administrative experience must be of considerable assistance to him."

The "Swarajya" declares: "Madras has a gloomy prospect ahead in the hands of the new Governor."

TAGORE IN KATHIAWAR.

JAM SAHEB'S DONATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 29.

The poet Rabindranath Tagore and party arrived at Jamnagar at 10 A.M. on November 28th and they were received at the station by H. H. the Maharaja Jamsahib of Navanagar. H. H. the Jamsaheb then introduced to the poet the principal state officials and the leading citizens of his capital. H. H. the Jamsaheb has announced today a handsome donation of Rs. 50,000 to the poet's Visva Bharti University. The total sum subscribed upto date is Rs. 1,35,000.

QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Will any of your readers inform through the medium of your paper whether phials are manufactured in any Indian glass works and oblige?—Yours etc.

P. H. GUPTE.

COW SLAUGHTER IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

There were a number of letters of protest sent to the Corporation for consideration against the resolution passed by that body prohibiting the slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes under eight years of age, while several Hindu Associations, such as the Ghee Merchants, Cotton Merchants and Mucadyms, and Moolji Jetha Market, etc., had sent letters supporting the resolution passed by that body in August last.

In the Corporation Hall, too, were seated a few gentlemen who were interested in this question, while a few persons were standing outstide the hall as no more than ten persons could be allowed in the hall according to new rule. About a hundred persons were also found standing near the corridor below, awaiting the result of the discussion.

While the few citizens outside were eager to know the result, the Hindu-Moslem leaders of the Corporation were busy in the hall to arrive at some mutual agreement.

Mr. A. M. Khan, the leader of this question on the Moslem side, moved, when the item came for discussion, that the question be referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. V. A. Desai seconded.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand rose to address the Corporation on the futility of sending the question to a Committee, but the President urged him to let the matter go before the Committee as it was the sense of the House. Besides, he said, the Committee would be asked to submit its report within two or three weeks.

POSTPONEMENT OPPOSED.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said it required some more convincing justification to send the matter before the Committee than what was adduced. He feared that three weeks might develop into three months before the Committee issued its report and in the meantime slaughter of the cows would go on. The postponement was a sort of make-believe to shelve the question and he did not think both the parties interested in this question would come to a satisfactory settlement. Besides, the postponement, he said, would inveritably bring resentment and increased strife. It was therefore better to thrash out the question straight away in the House instead of prolonging the agony of the people. He appealed his Moslem friends and Mr. Mirza to be generous towards Hindus, for it would increase the solidarity of the Hindu-Moslem unity and the integrity of Islam. He also feared that, by the time the report of the Committee was out, there would be meetings after meetings engendered by certain people. He urged, therefore, to give effect to the resolution which was already passed.

Mr. H. J. Davis supported the resolution as both the parties would compose their differences in a Committee. Although he was asked by the European Association to support the Mahomedan community, he thought it would be better to refer this matter to a Committee.

Mr. Mirza, in reply, said he preferred to let this question go to a Committee as it involved religious feelings.

The proposition was agreed to.

TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Commissioner had also sent a letter to the Corporation in regard to its resolution prohibiting the slaughter of cows under 8 years of age and stating that notices were issued to the various dealers and butchers informing them that the resolution would be brought into effect from the 1st December next:

"That he had since received communications containing objections to the proposed restriction from the Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding the resolution passed at a meeting, held on the 20th August, 1923, of the Anjuman-Zeya-ul-Islam; and from the President of the Public Meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay, held on the 7th September, 1923, forwarding copies of resolutions passed at the meeting."

Similar communications had also been sent to the Corporation and he awaited the orders of the Corporation in the matter. Meanwhile it had been represented to him by the butchers that they had entered into contracts with hotels and Shipping Companies for the supply of beef and with their agents in different parts of the country for the purchase of a definite number of live animals daily and that if the resolution was given effect to from the 1st December, it would not be possible for them to carry out their undertakings. In view of these and other difficulties he suggested that if in spite of the protests received the Corporation decided to adhere to the resolution, it should not be enforced until the end of the official year, i.e., with effect from April 1st, 1924.

This matter, too, was referred to the same Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BLIND POET OF AMRELI.

SERVED WITH NOTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov 29.

Kavi Hansraj Harakhji, a blind poet of Amreli, who has been singing national songs in public meetings has been served with a notice by Mr. H. M. Willis, first class Magistrate, to present himself before him on the 1st December and to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond in Rs. 500 to be of good behaviour for one year in respect of speeches and songs delivered by him at public meetings in Broach and Kaira districts.

THE HOLY PLACES AND MUSLIMS' DUTY.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AT PYDHONIE.

Under the auspices of the Pydhonie Khilafat Committee a largely attended public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held on Wednesday night at 9 p.m. in the Minara Masjid, Pydhonie, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor of "The Khilafat" Presiding.

Bi-Amma who spoke first said that as long as the holy places of Islam, specially Jazirat-ul-Arab, were under non-Muslim control their 'Namaj' (Prayers' facing towards the Kolaba could not be strictly in conformity with the tenets of their religion. It was time, therefore, she said that they should be determined to free those places from non-Muslim control and fulfil their religious obligations. It would no longer do for them to sit quiet and be indifferent towards their duty. They must all possess courage and determination and work for the liberation of Jazirat-Arab and the freedom of their country. She exhorted them to unite and work unflinchingly for winning Swaraj for their motherland which alone could for ever ensure the sanctity of their holy places and security of Khilafat. The time had come to show their manliness, all time for talk had gone. They must all be ready for even supreme sacrifice.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that as he was not quite well yet he would not address them at length. He reminded them of the promise and oath which they took two years ago before the six had gone to jail after the Karachi trial. The Mussalmans of India then took the oath that they would never rest until their religious and national freedom was secured. "To-day" said the Maulana, "only holy places are still under non-Muslim control. Our motherland is, still under foreign domination. Mahatma Gandhi, our great national leader, is still in jail which means that the whole of India is in jail." Continuing he said that the Mussalmans of India should be ever grateful to the Hindus and Mahatma Gandhi for their great support to the Khilafats. He said that their enemies and opponents of their country's freedom were trying to separate the Hindus and Mussalmans and weaken the national movement. In some cases unfortunately they had succeded in creating temporary estrangement among the brothers. He hoped, however, they would all take care and frustrate the mischievous efforts of their enemies. He then informed the audience of the welcome news of reconciliation at Ajmere which was received with loud acclamation.

Referring to the criticisms of the "Times of India," he said that Anglo-Indian jurnal had been of late pretending to be a great friend of the Mussalmans and advising them as to how they should proceed. Since recently, that paper had been again paying great attention to them, (All brothers), pouring all sorts of abuses and conducting a mischievous campaign of misrepresentation against them. He was sure those characteric effusions of this paper would be valued at their true worth. He concluded by appealing to them to rally round the Khilafat Committee and contribute towards its funds.

After the Maulana's speech was over a number of people enthusiastically responded to his appeal and contributed on the spot. The meeting continued, however, and Moulvi Nazir Ahmed Khojandi and others delivered addresses. The gathering dispersed at about midnight.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

GRANT OF LOAN FOR KHADI SHOP.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday evening in the office room, of the Committee Shri Krishna Building, Mrs. Naidu Presiding.

Mr. R. S. Phdbidri moved that the appointment of the various sub-Committees—the volunteer sub-Committee, the Khadi sub-Committee, and the Depressed class sub-Committee be referred to the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Ranchodas Gandhi seconded. The Resolution was carried.

The Committee also agreed on the motion of Mr. Padbidri that the number of delegates assigned last year to various Ward District Congress Committees to be returned to the Congress, be adopted for this year also.

Mr. J. B. Patel, laid before the Committee the request of Bhuleshwar Ward Congress Committee for a loan of Rs. 5000 for Khadi Bhandar.

Mr. Narayan Deshpande moved that the requested loan be granted.

Mr. Shivam moved for postponing the matter for a month.

Mr. Erunza moved that a loan of Rs. 2,500 be granted for one year.

Finally Mr. Erunza's motion was adopted at a substantive proposition.

The Committee also decided to the holding of a protest meeting and demonstration on Sunday under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Swaraj Party, the City Khilafat Committee and the Municipal Nationalist Party against the resolution of the Corporation of presenting a farewell address to the outgoing Governor.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

The following members are elected on the All-India Congress Committee by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. V. A. Desai, Mr. N. H. Belagaumvalla, Dr. D. D. Sathye, Mr. Usman Sobani, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. S. V. Puntambekar.

Official and [illegible]

Mrs. Banerjee, the President and members of the Bangalore Ladies Club were at Home on Tuesday evening, to meet Her Excellency, Countess Reading.—A. P.

Her Excellency opened the Sale of Work of the University Settlement at Mount Pleasant Road on Thursday afternoon.

Her Excellency attended the League of Mercy Dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana on Thursday.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

Sir,—After weeks of trying work and worry, you return to India to-day—a wiser or sadder man, I cannot say. Hailing from Kashmir, you have all the softness and sweetness of that beautiful land, which makes you so acceptable to the bureaucracy.

Sir, you have been a shining light of the Allahabad Bar. You have been the pillar of the Liberal Party in the United Provinces. You were known for your great learning and your staunch loyalty to the country. Unfortunately, you swallowed the apple of discord and accepted the Reforms. Nay, you accepted office under the Government of India! Alas, though you knew the fate of the then Mr. Sinha, of Sir Sankaran Nair, and the exception of Mr. Sastri into the folds of the bureaucracy, you, Mr. Sapru, were also taken in. Now you have regretted, how you have quivered, how you have toyed, and at last now you have realised and recognised, few people really know. It is said that when the bureaucracy threatened proceedings against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya you gave an ultimatum for the resignation of your post. Sir, when will you take your countrymen into your confidence and tell them your real experiences at Simla and Delhi and say, what really made you resign. Is it proper, is it patriotic, is it permissible by any code of ethics, that a leading public man should shield his own colleagues and keep his own people in the dark? If you still choose, you can yet tear off the mask of bureaucratic pleadings for truth and for the so-called 'Law and Order' in India. Will you do it, Dr. Sapru?

And what is the present impression re the attitude of the Cabinet? What is your innermost conviction re the subject of the Cabinet?

(1) Do you still believe, that this Cabinet or any other will ever dare to go against the combined forces of English and Colonial Die-hards?

(2) Do you honestly assert, that the Government of India's Committee will ever be able to achieve anything substantial for India?

(3) What have you to say about the threatened legislation in the face of All-India opposition and the wordy fight put up by Lord Peel?

(4) Don't you remember, how the amiable Gokhale made friends with the South African Government and incurred the wrath of Sir Lee?

(5) How General Smuts promised our great Ghandhiji and is now forgetting his pledge coolly?

(6) How your own colleague Sastriji was disillusioned, and how he asked you to boycott the Conference?

(7) Dear Dr. Sapru, will you only dwell on the cordiality of "The Colonial Ministers, on the courtesy of Cabinet Ministers and on the sympathy of Lords Reading and Peel?

Or will you tell your countrymen, here and abroad, what you think in your heart of hearts about the Kenya situation, and the 'effective' means of wiping on our humiliation. Here is your chance, Dr. Sapru. Pray, don't mince matters. Tear off the mask. Clear all camouflage. Lead your countrymen aright. Shed your "Tej"—be Bahadur—and serve our dear motherland!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

ANALYSIS OF VOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

At the Legislative Council to-day, when the house was about to adjourn for lunch Mr. C. R. Reddy requested the president for the analysis of the classes of members in respect of votes on the non-confidence motion defeated yesterday. The president gave the analysis as follows. 43 voted for the motion, all elected members. 65 voted against the motion, of whom 44 were elected members, the remaining 21 being non elected. These included 5 nominated officials, 31 nominated non-officials and 3 ex-officio members. Ten members remained neutral, which included one nominated official, three nominated non-officials and six elected members.

TRAGEDY AT IMAMWADA MATERNITY HOME.

To, The Editor of "the Chronicle,"

Sir,—The inquiry at the coroner's court relating to the death of the unfortunate Mohammedan woman who threw herself out of the window of the Imamwada Maternity Home on the 10th inst. has not thrown much light on the tragedy. It appears that the woman was admitted on the 4th instant and that she was confined on the same day. In the absence of any cause of worry from her relatives which might have led the woman to commit suicide, it is very likely that she may have developed puerperal insanity and she must have thrown her baby and herself while she was in that deranged mental state. We should like to know if the woman had become insane, whether this had been noticed by the medical attendants at the maternity home and what precautions they had taken for the safety of the woman. To restore public confidence and to remove the charge of want of proper attention on the part of the attendants a full inquiry into the whole affairs is very desirable. Yours, etc.

VIBIJI.

BARODA EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Nov. 29.

In appreciation of the skill and workmanship of artists and craftsmen, the Baroda Exhibition authorities intend giving many money prizes. In addition to these, H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar has been pleased to offer two prizes—one of Rs. 150 for the best original oil painting and another of Rs. 50 for the best original water colour painting.

SHIPBUILDING IN INDIA.

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN VIEWS.

MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee reassembled on Wednesday when they examined four witnesses. The first was Mr. L. W. H. Young, General Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ltd. In his written statement Mr. Young stated that the shipping industry in India (by which he meant foreign shipping in reply to question later on) was slowly becoming normal again after the disorganisation caused by the late war. From the Indian point of view the position might not be satisfactory, but he opined that was due to unsoundness of the Indian concerns and consequent lack of confidence among Indians themselves. He thought that sound concerns well managed by known Indian business men would succeed. He was not in favour of any State aid, any special legislative measures or navigation bounties to develop the Shipping Industry in India as they were all unnatural aids and unjust to the tax payer and also because they made for indifferent management. He considered that the Indian Coasting Trade should be kept open to all comers with the exception of those countries who reserved their coastal trade to their nationals. Any street reservation would increase coastal freights and lessen the transport facilities. Also it would affect the Indian coal trade and Homeward freights from Bombay and the coal freights from Calcutta would be kept up to the benefit of South African coal shippers in so far as the Bombay and Karachi coal trade was concerned.

As regards ship-building he preferred it should be left to private enterprise and that Government should not take on Commercial work. There was practically no ship-building and marine engine construction industry in India. Some repair work was being done only though a fair number o launches and barges had been built in Indian yards.

TRAINING OF YOUTHS.

On the question of Officers for the Mercantile Marine he doubted whether a large number of Indian youths would choose a sea career at present but he considered that if special educational facilities could be provided for sons of sea fairing people as Captains and Officers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company it would make a good beginning and would eventually attract a large number of men. For the training of officers he considered a preliminary course of instruction on a training ship or establishment ashore in India with Government support was advisable. He opined training in England should not be encouraged. There should be probably one establishment in India to start with and the maintenance charges should be met partially by fees. Government should make a grant and the shipping companies likely to employ the pupils when certified should be asked to make a yearly contribution. The management should be in the hands of a Committee partly appointed by Government and partly by subscribers and other interested persons. After the preliminary training a period of apprenticeship in a sea-going ship was preferable and the shipowners would not raise any heavy objection.

In replying to the President he stated that the higher Indian employees in his Company were quite efficient and there were no Hindus in the Company's ships. There were a large number of Parsis as Engineers and for the rest Mahomedans.

Replying to Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas he expressed he was not in favour of subsidies.

MESSRS. KILLICK NIXON & CO'S STATEMENT.

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co gave evidence next. They thought the present shipping industry was deplorable owing to general business depression all over the world, and high cost of running steamers. Indians were new to the steamship trade and could hardly expect to make their fortunes out of it under present world wide conditions, when the oldest established shipping companies of the world with centuries of experience behind them were striving tooth and nail to keep their heads above water. Experience was the main essential for successfully running a shipping company and this was gained by years of close study and application to the subject only. State companies appeared an unfair drain on the public. *Lack of it, hitherto, in their opinion, could not be claimed as a reason for the lack of enterprise shown by Indians in this industry. The Indian coastal trade should be open to all nations with the exception of those who limit the coastal trade of their own shores to themselves. Any other reservation would* result in the monopoly of the trade by a strong syndicate, subsequently leading to higher freights and generally tend to do away with existing facilities enjoyed by shippers and offered as inducement by the various traders in open and fair competititon.

Lack of raw material, lack of skilled labour, lack of experience, and finally lack of enterprise was responsible for lack of development of the Steamship Building Industry in India. Government should not subsidise commercial propositions of this nature and indeed they could not think that it would materially affect the situation, as it was undoubtedly experience and enterprise and *not* funds that were lacking. Experience and enterprise would not be supplied by legislation. The Wooden Sailing Vessel Building Industry is an old established one in India and did not require subsidising. For the rest, they did not give any replies. The Committee then rose for lunch.

On reassembling, after lunch, the Committee examined two witnesses, Mr. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, Bombay and the representative of Rice Merchants' Association. The first was examined in camera.

RICE MERCHANTS' STATEMENT.

The Rice Merchants' Association in their written statement noted that the shipping industry with the exception of wooden ships was practically non-existent in India. About 12 per cent. of the coastal and 2 per cent. of the International trade in Indian waters was carried on by Indian ships. The reasons for it, they alleged, are the haphazard industrial policy pursued by Government of India at the dictation of the Secretary of State and the cut-throat competition carried on by foreign companies in India who had monopolised the coastal trade, the preferential rates quoted by Railways for ports, etc. For the development of the shipping industry State should give aid in the form of navigation and construction bounties, postal and trade subventions, loans at a low rate of interest, preference in railway rates, re'mbursement of Canal dues and subsidies. But they objected to collect money for bounty by additional taxation. They suggested an increased port charge on foreign shipping. The Coastal Trade of India should be reserved for Indian ships, ships registered in India with a Rupee capital and owned and manned by Indians. The rate wars and undue exploitation of shippers should be prevented by legislation which should declare rebate illegal. They suggested bounties should be paid at the rate of 8 annas per ton for every 1,000 knots travelled to ships plying from Indian to foreign ports and to coastal navigating ships if the coastal trade was not reserved. No distinction should be shown between ships plying between Indian ports and ports of United Kingdom and Indian ports and ports of other foreign countries. They did not specify routes. They recommend conditions of eligibility for receipt of bounty as 20 years of age, a tonnage not less than 800 and a speed of 8 knots an hour with no distinction between big and small ships. The bounty should be reduced in the case of coastal trading vessels after ten years by 5 per cent. annually and in the case of the vessels going from India to foreign ports after 5 years at 10, 15, 20, 25 30 per cent. in the sixth, seventh etc., years. Bounty should not be restricted to vessels built in Indian docks alone but should be given ships built in foreign yards as well provided they were owned and registered in India.

SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINE CONSTRUCTION.

In the matter of ship-building and marine engine construction, the Association suggested that Government should begin by constructing dockyards and hand them over to Indian Companies after a certain number of years. Steel ship-building and Marine Engine Construction were non existent now in India due to the dearth of ship-building experts, the non-Indian domination and the *laissez-faire* policy of Government. The Government should construc iron vessels in their dockyards and trai Indian apprentices. They should give further, loans at low rates of interest preferential Customs duties on ship-building materials and special low rates for goods which are to be shipped somewhere at the end of a Railway line. Construction bounties should be given at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton to all kinds of ships.

Regarding recruits for officering the Association stated that there were many seafaring and sea-faring men on the coast who, if proper opportunities were given, would equal any Western marine man. Training and future employment, should not be left to private enterprise but should be provided for by Government. First a theoretical education followed by practical work should be given and then the recruits should be apprenticed on Merchant vessels which receive Government bounty, the Government paying the premium. Government should also provide a nautical College and a training ship, one at Bombay and one at Calcutta at Government but preference should be given to sea-faring communities generally. The Government could also award scholarships to a few cadets to be trained in England but ordinarily sufficient training should be provided in India. The Engineers recruit should be given training in R. I. M. dock and other suitable engineering schools. Replying to President the Association agreed that the reservation of coastal trade to Indian ships should be gradual. When the President asked whether the Indian Merchants would help to give Scholarship, expressed Government should do it. He suggested a surtax on freight.

Replying to Sir Arthur Froom the witnes stated that the recruits should be given free food, uniform etc. He strongly objected to rebates as it did not give independence to merchants. To said he knew that Government favoured loyal shipping companies.

THANA ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The purport of Mr. G. B. Trivedi's letter published in your issue of the 23rd inst. is perhaps a greater "Surprise" than that experienced by "many" on hearing his failure. Perhaps Mr. Trivedi does not fully understanding the Marathi language or else he has deliberately tried to misinterpret the statements made in "Kesari" about his failure. I challenge Mr. Trivedi to point out a single reference to the "Thana District Swaraj Party" and its "unjustifiable partiality" in the last issue of "Kesari". The exact translation of the "Kesari's" remarks is this: "Mr. Trivedi failed because he incurred the displeasure of the people for having been instrumental in chucking off Mr. Jamnadas".—Yours, etc.

DWARKANATH V. PRADHAN.

Nov. 25

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

ALLEGED INDIGNITIES.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

The recording of evidence in the O'Dwyer-Nair libel suit was resumed by L. Rangi Lal, M. A. to-day. Eleven defence witnesses were examined.

Defence Witness 24 Mohammad Yar, son of Sahib Zada, age 60, of Udian in the Shahpur District, on S. A.—He was Lambardar of the village. During the war when the Tehsildar Nadir Hussain came for recruiting accompanied by about 100 people, the young men of the village had fled away and oldish men remained. The witness remained in the village. They took the women to the embankment close by and made them sit in the sun. The village was empty, then the recruiting party went into the village and broke open the locks and took anything they wished to take. After abusing and disgracing the womenfolk they took men along with them to a school building in Takhat Hazara. There they ordered them to put off their clothes, and they were whipped and forced to take off their loin cloth, to bend double and pass their hands through their legs to catch their ears. Some old people fell in the act and they were beaten with shoes and thorns were applied to their buttocks. They then placed them flat on the thorns and brambles. There were some women who were ordered to look at their nude condition which they refused and so were beaten and slapped. Then they were taken to Midh Ranjha and kept hungry and thirsty.

At Ghullapur some people brought some drinks but they were not allowed to partake. At Bhulwal they were given food after every 24 hours. All these tortures were inflicted because they wanted them to enlist which they did not do.

When cross-examined the witness said that he could not say with certainty how many months after this the Tahsildar was murdered. He did not make any complaint to higher authorities, fearing that the Tahsildar might ill-treat him again. He had not made this statement previously.

D. W. 25, Lalu, son of Murad, Machhi, age 35, of Kora in the Shahpur District, narrated how he had been caught by the recruiting party and kicked and beaten by the Tahsildar because witness would not get enlisted. He was also taken on a donkey to the village.

OLD WOMAN'S EVIDENCE.

D. W. 26, Mst. Jawal, wife of Diam, caste Ranjha, age 70, agriculturist, of Moriwal in the Shahpur District, on S. A.:—During the war days the Tehsildar with several *ardalis* and many others came for recruit. One Ardali caught hold of her by the arm and asked her where her son was. She entreated him not to drag her as she did not know where her son was. They took her along with others to the village Midh Ranjha. There they made her bend double and pass her hands through her legs to catch her ears and placed a weight on her back and put brambles and bushes behind her. They then ordered 3 men of her village, namely, Taja son of Raja, Tajaj, son of Mehar and Hadu, to whom she was like a mother, to stand stark naked in her front and ordered her to catch the string which was tied to—of all the 3 men. On this she began to tremble and those 3 men began to weep. Then they were taken to Bhulwal where they were shut up for about 20 days. This was the month of fasting for Muhamadans and they did not get water in the evening at the time of breaking fast. They were given food after 24 hours. They released them at the end of 20 days on the payment of Rs. 6 for food. This money was borrowed from a Hindu at Bhulwal.

When cross-examined she said that after she came back her son was enlisted and was killed in the war. Her son said to her, she was being constantly disgraced and troubled it would be better for him to enlist. Her husband was not alive. Her statement was recorded about 3½ years ago by some one she did not know. She received summons and came to Lahore.

"BEATEN MERCILESSLY."

D. W. 27, Bhakhu, son of Chanu, age 60, of Nasirpur in the Shahpur District described how he was caught and beaten mercilessly for not producing his son for recruitment, and how others were also beaten. He further said that they were taken to Midhranjha where their private parts were tied with a piece of string and sepoys kept on pulling. The witness and Murod were paraded and exhibited before people in that condition.

The women were specially ordered to look at them. Then they were taken to Bhulwal where they were shut up for 20 days and were made to bend double and pass their hands through their legs and a string was tied with their private parts and thorns and brambles were placed behind them. It was in the hot month of June—their tongues were parched and hanging out. They were released on payment of Rs. 10 for their food. They had to borrow money from some people. Similar treatment was accorded to Murad.

When cross-examined he said that he did not complain or send any application to any superior officer against the Tahsildar because officers were maltreating them like that and they could not complain to anybody. A Munshi came to record his statement prior to that. He came to Lahore to give evidence on the receipt of summons.

D. W. 28 Sardara son of Khanu caste Ranjah of Daulatpur, age 58 in the Shahpur District narrated how he with others was taken to Ghullapur and they were shut up because they could not offer their sons for recruitment. The witness and Mirza brought and gave Rs. 60 each to Natu and Diam and thus they were released. Later on others also did so. When the Tahsildar came for the second time, he fled with his family and cattle to the District of Gujarat.

When cross-examined he said that Natu and Diam were Lambardars. He did not know whether they gave the money to any one or not. He did not make any statement against Natu and Diam to any officer because he was afraid of his life. A Munshi came to record their statement at Midh Ranjah.

D. W. 29 Maula, son of Rardara, age 40 agriculturist of Daulatpur in the Shahpur District, was not examined by defendant's counsel as his statement was to cover the same ground as had been covered by Sardar D. W. 28, but was cross-examined.

D. W. 30 Lala, son of Qadir, caste Ranjah, age 50, agriculturist of Kora on S. A.—The Tahsildar came to his village and mentioned the names of young men of the village and wanted them as recruits. He gave a date and went away. 10 or 15 days later Nadir Hussain with a large crowd came to their village and stopped at the place of Taja. Lalu Machhi D. W. 25 was beaten mercilessly. They were taken to Bhulwal and shut up in a Sarai. Those who passed the test were sent in the train. His son was also sent to Quetta.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST TAHSILDAR.

D. W. 31 Sada Mohammad of Kora agriculturist, after saying as above also said that the Tahsildar gathered together all the men and captured cattle and impounded them in the open pen in the sun and men were made to sit. His cousin Taja was by the order of Tahsildar caught hold of by the 2 sepoys and was shut up in the hut because the Tahsildar had ordered Taja to produce his son and as he failed to do so he was beaten. A rope was put round his neck and string was tied to his private part and shoes were tied to his head. He was made to bend double and pass his hands through his legs to catch his ears. This occurred in the courtyard where the Tahsildar and the assembly including women were sitting. They made him go round and ordered him to dance like an animal. The Tahsildar asked the people to take a note of how he had been treating Taja and that he would treat everybody, Hindu and Muhammadan, in the same way if they failed to produce their sons as recruits.

At Midhranjha Taja produced his son and was released. Taja is now dead.

When cross-examined the witness said that Manak was the name of Taja's son. He was not ill-treated in any way. He did not know whether Taja got recorded his statement or no. He did not complain against the Tahsildar to any superior officer. Even the smallest officials would demand recruits. They used to talk about it among themselves. Their statement was recorded at Midhranjha by a Munshi.

D. W. 32, Lal Singh, Arora, of Kot Ghazi Khan Kalan, in the Shahpur District, on S. A—He owned one square and paid Rs. 52 as income tax. The patwaris prepared the lists of eligible men. When the Tahsildar used to come, the villagers used to run away and hide themselves. He heard that the women folk were disgraced and crops destroyed in their absence. They all decided not to leave their village, because by doing so they were exposing their women to indignities and doing no good. Then orders were sent to the villagers to muster strong outside the village on the following morning and if any body refused the treatment meted out to the villagers of Channi Rehan would be accorded to him. When the Tahsildar came he found the people of the villages collected outside. He and his cousin were ordered to produce their sons respectively. The witness entreated the Tahsildar not to take recruits from both the families. The Tehsildar said that he would take one who would pass the test. The clerk of the Tehsildar said that the Tahsildar would take both the recruits unless the clerk was paid Rs. 50. He borrowed Rs. 50 on the spot and got his nephew released. His son left off food and drink; so he went to the Tahsildar and entreated him to release his son. The Tahsildar said that he was too busy and asked his clerk to hear witness's request. Thereupon the clerk told him that his son would be released if he would pay Rs. 1,000. The witness said that he could not pay that. Again the clerk told the witness to pay Rs. 800, but he could not pay. Later on, his son passed the medical test. 10 days later his son was to present himself in Lahore cantonment. One month later the police came to him and said that his son had deserted and they wanted him to produce his son. The witness said that he did not know anything about him. Again in the month of June the Tahsildar came to their village and captured him and his brother saying that they were concealing his son who had deserted, and took them to Midh Ranjha where they were subjected to all kinds of tortures and indignities. Then they were taken to Bhulwal and shut up there. The clerk Mohammad Khan of the Tahsildar asked him that he would be released if he would pay Rs. 100.

When cross-examined, he said that 2 brothers paid the income tax and half of the square was held by them as mortgage which was then redeemed by the mortgagors. There must be an entry of Rs. 45 in the books of Lakhmidas Bodhraja, but he did not see that entry himself. They did not make any complaint against the Tahsildar because the Tahsildar was himself the official to whom they could complain.

TORTURING TO SECURE RECRUITS.

D. W. 33, Rehman, caste Maratha, age 72, agriculturist of Moriwal in the Shahpur District on S. A.—He was the Lambardar when recruiting was going on. He was dismissed from the post of Lambardari because he could not supply recruits, because his caste was Maratha and most of his villagers were Ranjhas. He was beaten and ill-treated. Witness related revolting and indecent forms of tortures which he said were resorted to to secure recruits.

When cross-examined he said that Ranjahas were not accustomed to military service. He asked people to enlist, but nobody came forward, he was dismissed because he had no influence. He did not make any complaint because he was afraid of all the officials.

D. W. 34 Alfu, son of Khan Mohammad Niswan, Lambardar, of Chak Khana in the Shahpur District on S. A. He was a Lambardar in the days of recruitment. He was suspended because the quality and number of his recruits was not satisfactory. He tried his best to produce recruits. Recruitment was not voluntary. They had resorted to tortures and troubles, which witness described in Court.

When cross-examined he said that he is still a Lambardar, he did not make any complaint to any superior officer about how the recruits were beaten even after the termination of the war.

Re-examination.—He did not complain because he thought that the Government, itself which could be complained to was enlisting recruits.

The case was adjourned.

(Continued from column 6.)

the Association. We have got reliable information that these persons attempt to instigate the Kaliparaj against the officers of the state, thereby reducing the established authority of the Government, to undermine the faith of the Kaliparaj in the justice administered by the Government and to impress upon them that this government is careless of the true welfare of their community. It has been affirmed on oath before us that all these persons except No. 3 have thrown a challenge that if Government will take steps to reduce their influence among the Kaliparajs or restrict their public activities, they in the turn will be prepared to annihilate the prestige and power of Government among the Kaliparajs. We had also evidence to show that these person have made a firm resolve to destroy for ever the property which the Parsis hold in lands belonging to them in *Rani* (or forest) tracts and that after Divali they will undertake a vigorous campaign to ruin Paris, and then extend in the next year their agitation against Bania (land holders) We have also been assured that intimidation and social pressure is being used against witnesses incriminal cases by these four persons. There are also clear statements to the effect that all these persons and specially No. 3 have destroyed evidence sheltering themselves under the pretext of giving hospitality and legal assistant to Kaliparaj offenders. There have been affirmations on oath that these persons, especially Nos. 1, 2 and 4 have tried to mis-appropriate money from the people by threat taking advantage of their influence among the Kaliparaja We have grave suspicion about the conduct of these persons, and therefore looking to the low economic state of the Kaliparajs we consider it specially desirable to keep them away from the touch of such people. We are informed that these people are preparing for a more vigorous agitation after the Diwali i.e. in November(1923) and that they are threatening simple minded Kaliparaja with a more fearful visitation of Devis. We are assured that there is now full preparation for this Devi agitation and that it will shortly begin.

PROHIBITED ACTION.

On our reporting the facts mentioned above to His Highness' Government we have strict instructions under Council order No. 6229 of 31-10-23 no longer to tolerate this wicked action of the *Mata*, and to take action under clause 380 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which it is in our power to do. We, the District Magistrate of Ist Class of Navsari District, therefore direct the following four residents of Navsari District, to act as mentioned below:—

(1) Waman Ramchandra Tamhankar, (2) Hori Raoji Chandorikar, (3) Gulabbhai Sundarji Jhaveri and (4) Shapurji Behramji Gotla.

1. They shall not enter any place situated in Mahuva, Vyara and Songadh (including Vajpur) talukas and in Vakal and Umarpada, sub-divisions of Mangrol Taluka.

2. They shall not attend any meeting, whether at such a meeting a President has been formally elected or not, nor shall they speak or preach at any such meeting.

3. They shall relinquish all offices from and cease all connection with the Kaliparaj Sankat Nivaran Mandal, and they shall have absolutely no concern with the doings of that Mandal.

4. They shall have no connection whatsoever with the Kaliparaj people, nor take part in any question affecting them. They shall not allow any person of the Kaliparaj community visit or reside in their houses nor shall they attempt to procure legal assistance to any Kaliparaj in judicial proceedings.

5. They shall not contribute nor cause to be contributed any article or letter to any newspaper or magazine published either in Navsari or outside, without Government permission.

EX-PARTE ORDER.

The above order has been issued exparte without giving the four persons any opportunity to represent their side of the case, under Section 581 of the C. P. Code, as things have assumed a grave aspect and it is necessary to take steps to remedy it forthwith. This order will be in force for two months and steps will thereafter be taken to extend the period in case the four persons concerned do not behave according to this order, and on the charges against them mentioned above being fully proved. We may add that if they do not behave better in future, more severe steps will be taken against them.

One copy of this order should be sent to each of the four persons named above and their signatures obtained in token of the receipt. Copies of para 3 of the order should be widely published for the knowledge of the Kaliparaj people in the Rani tracts whereever they may be residing.

(Sd.) SATYAVRATTA MUKERJEE.
District Magistrate, 1st Class,
Navsari.

Dated 19th November 1923.

KALIPARAJ AND PROHIBITION.

REPRESSION IN BARODA STATE.

AMAZING ORDERS.

The following order prohibiting Kaliparaj meetings was published in the Baroda Government Gazette of November 22:—

Several intriguing people, owing to the lack of understanding of the welfare of ruler and the ruled, were carrying on some undesirable agitations by means of misrepresentations intimidating and enticing people of the Kaliparaj community and gathering them in large numbers. As this was likely to lead to evil consequences, a Government order was issued prohibiting all public meetings in the tracts known as *Rani* (forest) operating from the 4th September, 1923. With a view not to throw any obstacle in the way of pure and legitimate agitation for prohibition, the order provided for exemption of meetings for preaching prohibition. But it has been made known to us that this concession has been taken undue advantage of and misused by intriguing and interested persons. We have, therefore, been compelled to order that it is now prohibited to gather together Kaliparaj people, to make speeches in their assemblages or to excite them, in the tracts known as Mahuva, Vyara, Songadh, Vajpur, Mangrol, Vaukal and Umarpada. The act of making a speech before a gathering of Kaliparaj people irrespective of the fact whether a president is elected at the gathering or not, is included in this prohibitory order. This order prohibits also the gatherings of Kaliparajs in sheds, known as *Mandwas*, in the name of (under the influence of) Devis or Matas.

2. This order will for the present remain in force for a period of six months from the 22nd November, 1923. Any person found contravening this Huzar order will be punished under Section 143 of criminatl P. Code (act No. 5) even if he is not adjudged guilty of any other offence.

MANUBHAI NANDSHANKAR.
President of the Council of Ministers.
1st November, 1923.

THE MAGISTRATES' ORDER.

The following order dated November 19, was issued by the District Magistrate of Navsari, Baroda State:—

Certain measures of an ordinary nature were adopted by His Highness' Government for warding off the evil consequences resulting from agitation going on a connection with the prohibition of liquor and toddy drinking among the Kaliparaj people. But these have proved fruitless, as certain intriguing people not knowing the true nature of the welfare of the ruler and the ruled, misrepresented matters to the Kaliparaj people, intimidation them and enticed them to hold large meetings. No doubt the cutting of toddy trees has ceased, but criminal threatening of those who drink liquor or toddy and those who tap toddy trees is still going on. We have got several instances of this agitation being carried on by terrorising, threat, and pressure, and this has resulted in the Kaliparajs developing class-hatred against the non-Kaliparajs, especially the Parsis. We have got much evidence to prove that threats were used against several licensees of liquor and today, whereby they may leave off their long-standing profession, or failing, that lands may be ruined (by not being tilled by any tenants). The sale of liquor and toddy under license is not an illegal trade, and the systematic agitation to coerce them into abandoning their trade cannot be tolerated. Nor can the State be coerced into forgoing the lawful income from that trade, nor the Kaliparajs be coerced into total prohibition without their being previously impressed with the disadvantages of the drink evil, merely by threats of excommunication personal violence and divine wrath. Land owned by Parsis and measuring as much as 4000 bighas in Mahuva Taluka remain uncultivated this year. Evidence is forthcoming to show that certain lands tenanted by Kumbhars, Anavlas and Banias have not been allowed to be cultivate by Kaliparajs merely because those lands stand in the name of Parsis in Government record. Due to this class agitation there has been bitter communal ill-feeling between the Kaliparajs and Ujaliparajs. This has resulted not only in economic loss but in serious disturbances at several Kaliparaj meetings held during the last few months. Meetings held in the villages of Valvada, Behada, Raipur, Panchol, Pali and other supply instances of this class. The meeting held on the boundary of Panchol and Pali was in contravention of the prohibitory order of 4-9-23, which was then in force. Thereafter meetings were held in several places in the adjoining British territory in Valad Mahal. Even there people from our side are reported to have created serious trouble. If this state of things be disregarded and no further steps be taken graver consequences to public peace are sure to follow.

THE FOUR "AGITATORS."

The following four persons residing in Navsari are known to have taken the most prominent part in this agitation (1) Wamanrao Ramchandra Tamhankar (2) Hari Raoji Chandorikar (3) Gulabbhai Sundarji Jhaveri and (4) Shapurji Behramji Gotla. No 1 is the Vice President, No. 2 and 3 Secretaries, and a member of the Executive Committee respectively of the newly started "Kaliparaj Grievances Relief Association" and as such they agitate and misuse the name of

(Continued in column 5.)

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

POLICE INVESTIGATION TO CONTINUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 27.

At the outset of the proceedings before the Special Magistrate on November 26, Sardar Sant Singh, Vakil for the defence, put in an application complaining that though the Court had cognizance of the case poice investigation was still going on. The application made a number of allegations regarding the conduct of that investigation and its possible bearing on the case. It was prayed that the police investigation be ordered to cease and all documents seized by the police be brought into the Court.

Mr. Petman for the Crown said the serious and sacndalous allegations made in the complaint must be supported by an affidavt so that they may have a responsible man to answer for them. The application was given up.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai, counsel for defence said, quite independently of the application, he had to press one point. Two inquiries had been going on side by side one by the Court the other by the Police. This course the legislature had intentionally avoided. To this the only exception provided by law was when the Court ordered the Police under section 202 to make an inquiry. Counsel thought no such order had been given by the Court in the present case. Mr. Petman pointed out that both Mr. Dunnett, District Magistrate, and the present Court had given such an order to the Police. The Counsel instanced a case when a complainant came to the Court with a complaint and wanted police help to secure evidence.

Mr. Raghunath Sahai, for the defense said he did not deny the competency of the Court to make such an order but the justification of the order itself. Tf Police inquiry went on a daily report must be submitted by the Police to the Court. If such daily reports were reaching the Court he had very little to say in the matter, but if they were not the police inquiry must be stopped at once. Counsel referred to a circular of the Bengal High Court warning Magistrates against the practice of indiscriminately ordering the Police to make inquiries in summons cases and even in non-cognizable cases instead of forming their own judgment on the material before them.

Mr. Petman said he should have been given a little notice to argue the matter. He urged that the Police should be allowed to aid in the case. The papers would be submitted in due course to the Court. In the meantime diaries were being submitted to responsible departmental officers.

Sardar Sant Singh for the defence said he could understand the Court ordering police inquiry under section 202, but as soon as accused were before the Court police inquiry must stop. It would be ridiculous to concede that two parallel tribunals should be sitting side by side after the Court had taken cognizance of the case. What might happen in such a case was that while the witnesses were being examined in the Court and a favourable impression created on the Court police might fill in the gaps by supplementary evidence unless the Court was prepared to allow another cross-examination of the witnesses. Before the framing of charges it should order police inquiry to stop because cross-examination must be on all the material before the Court.

Mr. Petman said the defence used to complain that they did not know the name of a single prosecution witness in advance. He had now handed them a list of forty witnesses. What they really wanted was the character and antecedent of the witnesses and the evidence each witness was to give. They had no right to obtain this.

The Court ruled that the police will continue investigation, but will submit diaries to the Court for its information.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 27.

The hearing of the Akali leaders' trial was resumed to-day. Cross-examination of Sardar Jodh Singh which was unfinished at the last hearing was put off to 28th instant at the request of the prosecution to enable other witness to be taken. The first witness to-day was C.I.D. Inspector Fazl Imam who stated that he was in charge of the Babbar Akali Case proceeding in Lahore jail. Press reporters in that case had to take permits from the Court to obtain admittance into jail. The two applications for permits shown to witness were presented to the Court in that case in the presence of a witness on 2nd October 1923. One was from Master Tara Singh and the other from Sardar Hari Singh of Jullundur. Both were accused in the Akali trial at Amritsar. The Court at Lahore deferred orders on the two applications till next day. Witness did not see the applicants in the Court, but Mr. Raghunath Sahai, counsel, having walked out witness followed him and from inside the jail enclosure saw Mr. Raghunath Sahai telling the two accused that orders had been deferred on their applications. Accused being asked to stand up witness identified Master Tara Singh, but in place of Sardar Hari Singh he pointed out Sardar Dai Singh.

Crosss-examined by Raizada Bhagat Ram, witness stated that the witnesses' diary for that day contained a mention of the incident, but not the details of it. The diary in question must be in the office of the Deputy Inspector General, Crimes. Witness did not recollect if he mentioned in the diary the fact of his going out of the Court room. The diary might possibly exist or it might have been destroyed. Witness did not have any talk with the accused. Witness was in the Court enclosure while accused were outside on a grass plot across the road. Mr. Raghunath Sahai had gone outside near them. Witness heard what Mr. Raghunath Sahai said to accused. Accused then went away. Witness was away form the court room. Witness stated that the object of witness in going out to have a look at Sardar Hari Singh whom he had heard mentioned in connection with the Babbar Akali Case. Witness saw accused talking to Ghazanfar Husain, C.I.D. Inspector, from a distance of 60 or 70 feet. Witness did not remember mentioning details of the incident in his diary. There was nothing particular about the incident. Witness only noted it in the usual course of things. Witness did not know what orders were passed on the two applications next day. Witness never saw accused again. On the occasion he saw them witness could not see Hari Singh's face clearly. It was covered. Witness heard from a Press reporter that Master Tara Singh was connected with the "Akali" the Pardesi newspaper. Witness made no enquiry, as to respective positions of the accused mentioned in the applications. Witness had no time to do so and the matter was not connected with the case then under investigation.

Cross-examined further witness stated that the S. G. P. C. was not mentioned in the Babbar Akali case as having conspired with the Babbar Akalis. It was not a Crown case. In that case none of the witnesses in the Babbar Akali case had mentioned any of the accused present in the dock except Sardar Hari Singh; nor were they alleged to have been implicated in that case. Witness could not state clearly or in detail whether any of the Crown witnesses in the Babbar Akali case mentioned the S. G. P. C. or the Akali Dal as having any connection with the Babbar Akali movement.

IRRELEVENT EVIDENCE.

Mr. Petman complained that a lot of hearsay evidence was being admitted. Raizada Bhagat Ram replied that the defence had been complaining that heaps of irrelevant matter had been introduced in the complaint which should be removed and expunged. Mr. Petman said the connection of S. G. P. C. with the Babbar Akalis was set out in the complaint paragraph by paragraph. Raizada Bhagat Ram replied that irrelevant matter having been introduced by the prosecution he was demolishing it in the only way possible. The Court having allowed Raizada Bhagat Ram's question witness stated that witness did not remember any witness in the Babbar Akali case having been asked any question or made any statement on the point. Asked why witness did not arrest Sardar Hari Singh then and there for his supposed connection with the Babbar Akalis, witness said he was only concerned with the case as then presented. Witness said the evidence was available against Sardar Hari Singh to show his connection with the Babbar Akalis. Hari Singh had a misunderstanding with Sardar Kishan Singh Gargaj and they were reconciled at the house of Sardar Mota Singh. This was before June 1922. Witness did not recollect when Sardar Mota Singh was arrested. The activities of the Babbar Akalis commenced in 1921. Warrants of arrest were out against both Sardar Kishan Singh and Sardar Mota Singh. Witness refused to state the evidence on which this statement was based. Witness said his knowledge was based on statements made in the Court in the Babbar Akali case. In that case the names of witnesses were not disclosed to the public, but they were known to accused and their counsel. Witness had received summons to attend the present Court and had been told by Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh and Khan Bahadur Ahmad Khan that his evidence would be required in connection with the two applications examined by Mr. Raghunath Sahai, defence counsel. Witness stated that the part of his statement which related to Sardar Hari Singh was based on hearsay. Witness had heard statements of witnesses in the Court. Witness also made a statement in the Babbar Akali case. Witness had taken part in the investigation of that case throughout.

BABBAR AKALI ACTIVITIES.

Asked if witness and the public prosecutor in the Babbar Akali stated it as the Crown case that the activities of the Babbar Akalis were at variance with the S. G. P. C. witness said he made no statement to that effect to the Court; he only talked to counsel from time to time. The Public Prosecutor did state to the Court that the activities of the Babbar Akalis were at variance with the principle of non-violence. Witness did record the first statement of approver Amar Singh during the investigation of that case, that Sardar Kishan Singh had rebuked him. Why he (the approver) being a disciple of his had gone to Guru-ka-Bagh and received a beating or been imprisoned,—witness said he did not remember which of the two it was,—when they did not subscribe to the principle of non-violence. Some issues of the Babbar Akalis came to the hands of witness. These also showed that the activities of the Babbar Akal's were opposed to non-violence and that was what Mahatma Gandhi had also preached. Witness had recorded statements of approvers Banta Singh and Batan Singh and noted the contents of those statements in his diaries. The diaries were not in witnesses possession in the Babbar Akali case. The Court's orders were that press reporters should have their copies censored by the Court Inspector. Witness did not read in Babbar Akali papers that the Babar Akalis were opposed to the action of the S. G. P. C. Rai Bahadur Jawala Parshad asked witness a question regarding the Doaba Rakshak Sabha, but Mr. Ragunath Sahai objected that it did not arise out of the cross-examination. The Court disallowed the question. Other witnesses taken up to-day were Sardar Gyansingh, late Assistant Secretary of the S. G. P. C. who was examined regarding the different duties assigned to the members of the S. G. P. C. office staff and their signature and Sardar Gopal Singh late manager of the Coronation Printing Works, Amrisar, who was examined regarding the various publications of the S. G. P. C. and Shromani Akali Dal printed at that Press.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, November 30.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1743-23—Shroff and L, G W Kippax and Co v Amin and Sons, Amin and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1960-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratilal Laxmichand Khokhani and anr v Kakoo Hirji Khetsey and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co, Dinshawji Navroji Mistry and ors v Bai Dhanbai widow, Madhowji and Co.

1247-23—Payne and Co, Bai Lilavati v Bhagwandas Chhabildas and anr, Matubhai J and M.

1021-19—Jamsedji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

2551-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Pirojshaw Pestonji Dadachanji v E K Palia and Co and anr, Mulla and M.

2306-20—Crawford B and Co, James Mackintosh and Co, Frederick Gasbele and Co.

4013-21—Little and Co, Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and ors v Gangalal Motilal and ors, Manilal and K.

454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakerseydas Nandlal v Premsukhdas Uderam and anr, Patell and E.

1246-20—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Anandrao Ramchandra Manker and anr v Anandrao Ramchandra Desai, Shamrao M and H.

448-20—Dastur and Co, Dr Robert Hango Navarra v Lieut-Col H A J Gidney I.M.S., Little and Co.

871-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshottam v Hirji Bhagwandas, Malvi M R and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

3047-20—Mehta L and Co, Hirachand Amersing v Jeygopal Gangabishen, Payne and Co.

1214-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhasru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

3423-20—Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.

2632-20—Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalla P and P.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkisson v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

3306-22—N C Dalal and Co, A H Brewin v J V Paisley, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

948-20—Motichand and D. Pranlal Kanji v Vallabhram Amarchand and ors v Daphtary F and D.

3371-21—N C Dalal and Co, N G Bujunker v Motilal Chunilal Hira Khanwalla, Kanga and Co.

3872-21—Surajmal and Co, The firm of Raghunath Hirachand v Lalchand Boridas and ors, Amin and D.

3491-21—Purnanand C and J, Nanalal Morarji Daru v Popatlal Jivram and Co, Dharamsy D and Co.

3989-21—Payne and Co, Ahmed Suleman Dinath v Sorabji Hormusji and Co, Unwalla P and P.

4058-21—Payne and Co, Madanji Mohanji v Gordhandas Manji, Merwanji K and Co.

3144-21—Crawford B and Co., Ambaji Gangaram v Bhagsheth Balsheth and another Purnanand C and J, Shroff and V.

3745-21—Payne and Co. Tata Sons Ltd., v Raja Bahodur Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji.

4127-21—Sabnis and G, Bai Jankibai, v Framji Cawasji Bennet, Shroff and L.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co., Ranchhoddas Govindji Asher v Raghunathdas Deoraj, N C Dalal and Co.

3940-21—Amin and D, Bai Manibai v Bai Luxmi, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co.

4170-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Lakhmi, widow and another v Bai Mani and another, Amin and D.

1958-22—Dubash and Co, Hardayal Kashinath v Shah Dalsukhram Maganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

2380-20—Dallas and Co, C Framji and Co v Hargowan Kanji and ors, Mulla and M, Madhavji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4677-23—Mantri and Co, Appasaheb Sidhraj Pawar v Damoder Ramappa Angolker and anr.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

348-23—Payne and Co., Haji Usuf bin Ali Sargh v William Vas and others, Ferreira and V.

3239-23—Little and Co, The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd v H V Gandhi and Co.

584-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Muncherji, Kooka, Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anr, Payne and Co, Vaccha and Co.

2801-23—Raghavaya N and Co, Chellaji Shankerji v Tejmal Fojmal and ors, Khanderao L and M.

5661-22—Mehta L and Co, Ranchoddas Govindji Asher v Maneckbai widow, N C Dalal and Co.

2980-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dorabji v Krishnadas Shah and others, Craigie B and C

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits)

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Nanabhai Chhapwalla and others v Soni Dajiba Dhondoo.

3829-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Roy Bala shanwar Bawabhai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ramji Dhore v Hariram Meghji and others.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co.

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jaliram Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel. M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2264-23—Shah and C, Murlidhar Santdas v Murray and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2744-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Manockji Jethabhai Vardhman, Tokersy Korsey, Surveyor and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1587-23—Pandia and Co,, Bahadurhand Mathradas v Serupsingh Dialsingh, Dubash and Co.

2588-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Malek Abdulla v Braith Waite and Co Ltd, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal Pathak Valchand and Co,, Ltd., and another, Manilal and K.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and another, Manekshaw Hormusji Gandhi Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr, Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari Soonderdas & Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh Mohanlal Dharamsey, Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and others—Pandia and Co.

5675-22—Purnanand C and J Bai Manibai and another Madhavlal and Co—Pandia and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D Maneckram Madanlal Jugmohan Vassanji—Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora Sorabji Nawroji Talati—Chubb and Co.

649-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah v Jethabhai Nursey and anr, Amin and D.

1351-23—Jehangir and S Jugjiwan Nathubhai v Lakhandas Bhimji Bhanji, Khandwalla and C.

4486-22—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v Mapur and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2711-21—Vachha and Co, Mansingh Shivprasad v Darsansing Murti Manohar, Dharamsi D and Co.

1311-23—Mantri and Co., Tehminabai widow v Damoder Sadashiv Dongre, Dabholker and Co.

S C 1613-23—Unwalla P and P, Gustad Khodadad Irani and another v Tehminabai widow Mantri and Co.

S C Ct 2388/25621-22—Madhavji and Co., Gulabsingh Gurudalsingh v Kokamal Madhowani, Hiralal and Co.

5367-22—Petel and E, Mehomed Husein Jusub and another v Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another, Thakoredas and D., Munchershaw and V.

3730-20—Manchershaw and N, Tatya Raoji v Motichand Jechand and others, Motichand and D, Kharas and Co.

929-22—Judah and S, The Bombay Tanneries Ltd (in liquidation) v Ambashanker Ishwarlal Vakil, Manubhai and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

4587-22—Motichand and D, Jamshedji Ratanji and Co v Maganlal Umedchand, Pathare and Co.

ADJOURN CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act, Mulla and M, Re Babulal Gangadas and anr v S Bomanji Morris, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2733—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand v Dewidutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia and Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Hh and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co Rehmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

1870-22—Payne and Co, The Central Provinces Portland Cement Co Ltd v James Keith and Fisher, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 57.

REFERENCES.

28-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Tehmina widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

27-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Ishwardas Mohandas Mody, Motichand and D.

37-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Govind Ramnath Mahimkar, Jehangir M and S.

7-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Bajanan Vinayak, Jehangir M and S.

32-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Anandrao Sunderji Narayen, Jamsedji R and D.

13-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

14-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

41-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Merwanji K and Co.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payne and Co.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Drupadibai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

16-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, v Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another, Jehangir M and Somji, Motichand and D.

L A Ref 3-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Khodabux Khodadad and another, Wadia G and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Ismail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Sulemanji.

1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Devaram, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramchand Hardayal and others, Jamnadas Barkatram and others, Manockji B M, Madhowji and Co.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim and Cretler Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis R and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai, Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

SHORT CAUSES.

3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Madhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morel Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

722-23—Jamsedji R and D, Nanu N Bharucha and Co v Raichand Velji and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

29th November 1923.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I. C. S. assumed charge of the office of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind in the forenoon of the 14th Nov.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy I. C. S. relinquished and Mr. C. A. Kincaid, assumed charge of the office of Judicial Commissioner of Sind in the forenoon of the 14th Nov.

Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I. C. S., relinquished charge of the office of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind in the forenoon of the 14th November 1923.

Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S. on relief to be Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr. A. P. Mackie, I. C. S. proceeding on leave.

With effect from the date of Mr. C. W. Sykes return to duty, Mr. W. D. R. Spiers should officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. W. R. Jones on leave or pending further orders, displacing Mr. C. R. Jefferies.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I. C. S. Acting District Judge, Sholapur, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Balak Ram up to the date on which he may proceed on leave.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney, on return from leave, to be Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind, vice Mr. E. E. Turner.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on relief to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. M. A. O'Gorman.

Mr. M. A. O'Gorman, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, vice Rao Bahadur B. B. Gudi, pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Balaji Gudi, on relief, to revert as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur.

Mr. A. S. Holland, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Mr. W. Y. Austin.

Mr. W. Y. Austin, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kanara.

Mr. R. D. Bell, to be Chairman of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S. resigned.

The Educational Inspector, Central Division to hold charge of the office of Inspector of Science Teaching, Bombay Presidency, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. N. Moos.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

25 per cent more since we would have received the same price per £ of expert produce. I am told that people like the Tatas who have had to borrow crores in England on the basis of 1sh. 4d. would lose heavily if they had to accept interest at 1sh. to the rupee instead of 1sh. 4d. I do not think so. The Indian Government has to remit every year about £30 millions in the shape of home charges. India will not lose or gain if her rupee is valued at 12d or 24d. In the neutral markets of the world, India will have to sell 30 millions worth of produce to discharge our gold obligation. If the Tatas have to pay more in interest, they will receive more for their product in rupees. If £1 worth of iron and steel imported from abroad will have to pay rupees 20 per £ instead of Rs. 15, their goods too will sell at a higher rate. It is a fallacy to think that a lower rate of exchange inflicts a loss on a producer who has barrowed capital in gold for the development of his industry. Mr. Peterson who represented the Tatas before the Tariff Board and who claimed for iron and steel 33 per cent protection, gave himself away in cross-examination when he said that the protection was required owing to their extension. No member of the Board asked him who asked the Tatas to be in such a hurry to extend. They might have made sure of protection first and thought of extension afterwards. In conclusion I would say this that our economic condition is unsatisfactory, and it is unsatisfactory because we are so ignorant. Our trouble will remain for a long time and I am inclined to agree with Prof. Jevons of Allahabad that our inflation is so great that our troubles will remain for years. If inflation is bad, deflation is dangerous, unless very cautiously managed. A great deal of industrial trouble in England is attributed to heavy taxation and large deflation. Coming back to the point from which I started viz. the sale of 2 millions of gold as proposed by the Finance Department, I have nothing but unqualified approval for the same.—Yours etc.

JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA.

November 29.

SALE OF TWO MILLION GOLD

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen from the Press a great deal of opposition from the Indian Chamber and other public bodies and also from well-known individuals to the proposed sale of 2 million of gold from about 24 million of gold in our currency reserve. I am not able to appreciate the opposition to this measure from parties who hardly understand the currency question. You may say that your Indian Chamber must be presumed to know all about it. I have seen no evidence of any knowledge. Some time ago I had to criticise Mr. Lalji Naranji, the then President of the Chamber. The Chamber protested through its Secretary against my interpretation. He quoted a portion of Mr. Naranji's speech to show that I was wrong. I quoted from the same speech a statement which went to show that Mr. Naranji did ask for a 2sh. rate with the result that the Secretary did not trouble you with any more letters. If the Chamber and others who appeared in the Press understood the question, they would not have protested so vehemently as to put us in a false position. The Government assisted by the foreign Chambers have done us a great deal of wrong. That wrong has not yet been righted. I am a student of this interesting question in a small way and no one has protested more vehemently against the currency policy of our rulers than myself, but I do not oppose this measure, because there is no harm in it. On the other hand it will do England and ourselves a great deal of good. In fact I would not mind if the Finance Minister proposed to sell 10 millions of gold instead of two for the same purpose. This gold is of no use to us at present and will not be of any use for a long time to come, and if it could be replaced later on with some profit in the shape of interest, I do not see any objection. We have no gold currency. We have token rupees which are called by Prof. Marshall metallic. Against circulation of currency notes to the extent of 131 crores, we have metallic notes to the extent of about 100 crores if I remember the figures right. Our ratio is about 67 per cent against that of the Bank of England which is about 40 per cent. I have seen it as low as 9 per cent. We have ample metallic cover against currency notes. It is said that we should not part with our gold for the benefit of England, but the benefit of England is the benefit of India. If we draw our gold from abroad by selling ours for India's consumption it is an advantage to England. She will be able to maintain a low rate of interest which would help us as much as England. We borrow millions from her, our Government, our Railways, our Municipalities, our Port Trusts, and, above all, our industrial concerns. Surely we do not wish to make the London money market tight and pay a higher rate of interest which will impose a great burden on India. That is not all. The Exchange banks are buying millions of pounds worth of export bills which are discounted in London at a cheap rate of 4 per cent and under. If the rate of discount in London rises who will pay for that: surely the export of India not the Exchange Banks. It is said that the Exchange between London and New York is falling. It is to-day 4.38 dollars to the pound; before the war, it used to be 4.86, and unless it rises to that figure again England cannot have a gold currency and if England cannot have a gold currency till then, we cannot either. I have seen the dollar rate as low after the armistice as 3.19 dollars to the pound. It is to our interest as much as England's to improve the exchange between New York and London. I, of course, am not in favour of our currency policy. I am in favour of opening the mints, slowly and cautiously. Perhaps it may be news to you that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recommended this step in 1898. Failing that I am in favour of a 12d. rupee with a gold currency. 1sh. 4d. is too high a rate. What has happened is this, that our Government destroyed our silver currency and gave nothing but token coins in its place, with the result that all our industries are victimized owing to inflation of prices before the war which led to inflation of wages. Not only that; our Government and all other public bodies which are large employers of labour had to double the wages, if not more, with the result that we are now groaning under heavy taxation. The cost of living has fallen in England and India, yet when England has reduced wages we have not done so owing to the rise in the cost of living before the war. Railway charges and freight have been reduced in England by 50 per cent. I have heard of no reduction in India, although Railways are inflicting great hardships by dismissing old servants. I have often said that the economic life of the country has been ruined by the currency legislation of 1893 by the way it was worked. The Tatas are now asking for 33 per cent protection for their iron and steel. English Chambers are opposing the same; but if we had an open mint and exchange at 12d to the rupee and under, all our industries would have had more than 25 per cent protection. For every £ worth of imported goods we would have been obliged to pay Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 15 at present and it would have been no burden to us to pay

(Continued in Col. 5.-

PARENTS ARE OFTEN PUZZLED.

to know what medicine to give their little ones. The child falls sick with griping pains, vomiting, diarrhoea, croup; or suddenly gets feverish, screams for no apparent cause, refuses food, or vomits up what it has eaten. What is to be done on such occasions? As often as not there is no suitable medicine in the house, or only Castor Oil, which naturally every child regards with abhorrence.

It is to meet exactly such emergencies that Baby's Own Tablets have been designed. These pleasant tasteless little Tablets quickly reduce fever, relieve constipation and colic, stop vomiting, check diarrhoea, remedy indigestion, ease colds and croup, expel worms, allay teething pains as if by magic, quiet the nerves and bring calm restful health-restoring sleep.

Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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Rich Red Blood Banishes Weakness & Indigestion

IRON JELLOIDS THE BEST BLOOD-TONIC

Poor Blood (Anæmia) is responsible for untold ill-health and unhappiness. It starves the nervous system, destroys the appetite, weakens the digestive organs, impedes the heart and deprives both body and brain of their vigour and vitality. If you suffer from these distressing symptoms it is because your blood does not contain enough iron to keep you in good health for, strong nerves, cheerful spirits, keen appetite and healthy digestion are impossible without plenty of this oxygen-absorbing element. The remedy you need is a few days' treatment with Iron Jelloids.

Your recovery will begin with the very first dose and each succeeding dose of Iron Jelloids will steadily enrich your blood until it contains a full supply of life-giving iron for which your system is starving. Get a bottle of Iron Jelloids from the chemist to-day.

Iron Jelloids

For Adults . . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2
Tonic for Men . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A
For Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars.
Prices: A Fortnight's trial - - R. 1.
Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12

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NEWS BY CANADIAN MAIL.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.

Reports from ex-officers and other ranks of the British army in India, several score of whom have already come to Canada as a result of the visit of the Soldier Settlement Board Mission to that country, are reaching the head office of the Board at Ottawa. They indicate that these new settlers are finding conditions to their liking, and that they are well satisfied with the welcome extended by the Government and the people of Canada.

No time was lost in getting these Imperials located on good farms where they will spend a year or two gaining experience. In a few cases they have actually purchased land and have begun operations on their own account.

Excerpts from a few letters follow. They express appreciation of the value of the services rendered by Soldier Settlement officials in guiding their movements since their arrival in Canada, thus helping them to avoid many of the mistakes of immigrants who attempt to gain a firm footing in a strange country, without the aid of friends or acquaintances.

"I feel that I should place on record" writes Captain A. G. Derries, from North River, Prince Edward Island to the Soldiers Settlement Board field supervisor at Charlottetown, "the wonderful treatment accorded to me from the moment of my arrival at St. John in July. No trouble or kindness seems too much in getting one located and the courtesy and consideration shown was certainly more than I could have hoped for. Not one moment was lost and I was passed on from St. John to Prince Edward Island, where on arrival I was at once taken on a tour of inspection of the district, until I found a locality to suit me. The advice and assistance given was very valuable, and once I had chosen a location the way which small difficulties which arose were overcome was remarkable."

Another Imperial vetern, R. A. G. Pollard, wrote on August 15 telling of the splendid treatment he had received and expressing the hope that his letter might be the means of getting other ex-service men to come out under the auspices of the Board:—

"On my arrival in Halifax" he says "I got in touch with the Soldier Settlement Board. During my travels around Nova Scotia, before I located, I had great assistance from all the Board's field supervisors. Within one month of my arrival in Canada I was located on my present farm. Of course, I had previous experience in farming both in England and in Canada—being in the West prior to the war for five years—and this, no doubt, help in getting settled so quickly.

My father, a medical man, my mother and sister all came out. We knew nothing of Nova Scotia, but have found so far, it is all that is said about it, and more. We are all very happy here and the people are all very friendly.

"I hope this letter will show you how much we appreciate the country, its people and the Soldiers Settlement Board. I feel sure that if more ex-service men knew of the help they can receive and the good treatment they get, they would come out here to 'the Land of Opportunity'."

A number of these letters went to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. W. F. C. Fillingham writes from Penhold, Alberta that he was only six days in Canada before he secured employment on a farm. He reported to the Vancouver Office of the Soldier Settlement Board on June 23, went to Calgary on June 24, and found his farm on June 25. His letter reads in part:

"I was told at Calgary that I was going to a farmer who was the best, or one of the best around here and that he made the men work.....There is another chap about a mile away, of the Royal Scots from Perth. He also is on a good farm and with a good farmer. I have started in on a four horse team at ploughing and harrowing, about 200 acres, also taking teams to town, about eight miles away."

Another Old Country settler, Arthur B. Bennett, who has been established on his own farm near Vanderhoof, B. C., after having spent two years working on a farm, writes commending the action of the Soldiers Settlement Board in stressing the importance of two years with an experienced farmer before being allowed to take up land for himself.

Mr. Bennett followed the occupation of "hatter" in the Old Country, and on his arrival in Vancouver he was sent to the Vanderhoof district where he found employment with a bachelor soldier settler who also was able to employ Mr. Bennett's wife in houshold duties.

He completed his training and last spring applied to purchase a farm three and a half miles from Vanderhoof with over 60 acres of cleared land. The option price was $5,500 but the Board succeeded in purchasing the farm for $4,000 with all the spring crop in without additional cost to the settler. When a good crop of grain and hay this year was assured the Board purchased for him a nice herd of cows and a good team of horses.

LATE MR. W. G. BLIGH.

Calgary, Alberta:—W. G. Bligh, M. Inst. C. E. retired Executive Engineer of the Indian Public Works Department, whose home in recent years was in Toronto, died here at the age of 77. Mr. Bligh designed and constructed some of the largest irrigation works in India and Burma and his book "The Practical Design of Irrigation Works" is still one of the recognized text books on that subject. He was a remarkable linguist and during the war offered his services to the Dominion Government and was employed at Ottawa in mail censorship. Mr. Bligh was born at Great Malvern, England, in 1846, younger son of Charles Bligh, nephew of the 8th Earl of Darnley.

A correspondent wires from Muzaffarpore under date November 28th:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali wires in reply to meet all Khilafat workers at Luckheesarai on the 5th of December. No one should miss this opportunity for getting inspiration from his unique enthusiasm as he has no time for touring other places in Behar. The Provincial Khilafat Committee also meets at Lujlgesarai on December 5th. The districts should finish election of Cocanada Khilafat delegates and bring the lists and the Provincial Khilafat Committee will fill the gaps.

Blood Poisoning

Yet Another Grand Recovery

Our Portrait is of Mr. WILLIAM HARBORNE, of 8, Railway Road, Ferry Bar, Birmingham, England, who writes:

"About two years ago I met with rather a bad accident. My arm was cut severely, and I had to have it stitched at the hospital. This caused me six weeks' absence from work, and after resuming my duties for one week I broke out all over my body with huge Boils. Again I went to the Hospital, and was treated for Blood Poisoning; this happened on three successive occasions, until I began to think I should never be cured. Then I gave Clarke's Blood Mixture a trial, and the first bottle or two seemed to be driving out the poison, so I persevered, and after taking ten bottles I was cured. It is now over twelve months since I left off taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I have seen no signs of any further blood disorder."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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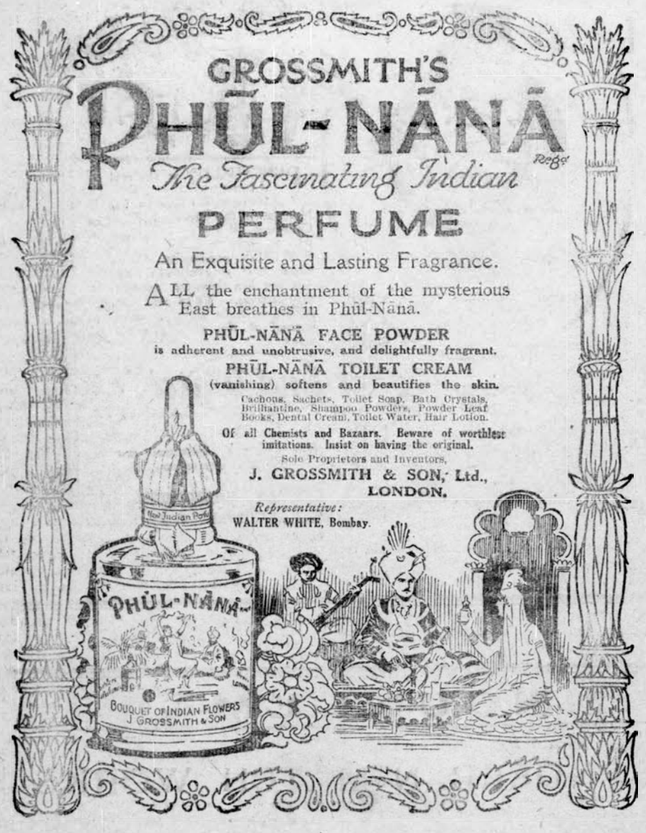

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Is the Most Refreshing Drink in the Morning.

A Glass Daily will keep you Cool. Even in the Most Trying Weather.

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Is indeed a tried and approved Family Friend. No Home should be without it, especially in hot Climates.

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EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

Old Man's Kidneys.

A Family Doctor states that the worst cases of kidney disease are found amongst people who drink too much, eat too much and lead a strenuous life of rush and hustle. He quotes an actual examination he once made of the kidney from a young man of 40, side by side with the kidney from an old man of 70. Both bore the marks of old age. WHY? Because the life the young man had led, had given him in the prime of life "Old Man's Kidneys."

Old Man's Kidneys! How well this phrase sums up the too frequent explanation of backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel and stone.

Kidney disease is medically listed as preventable—remember this! Avoid chills and colds, be moderate in eating and drinking, get more rest, more fresh air and cultivate bowel regularity.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist Nature in restoring and maintaining kidney activity. By helping these organs to purify the blood this special kidney medicine does much to counteract the bad results of indiscretion.

When the kidneys are weakened, strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. And when the kidneys are well, let common-sense keep them well.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Re[illegible] bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

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AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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BEING MR. GEORGE PILCHER'S evidence on Steel Prices before the Tariff Board Sir Robert Watson Smyth writes in his Foreword:—

"It is well for us that someone has been energetic enough to strip this subject of all the shibboleths of free trade and protection, and present it to the public as a series of plain naked facts. The effect on every trade and industry is treated more or less in detail, and any man will be able to see with very little trouble what effect it is likely to have on whatever he happens to be interested in."

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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the [illegible] blood.

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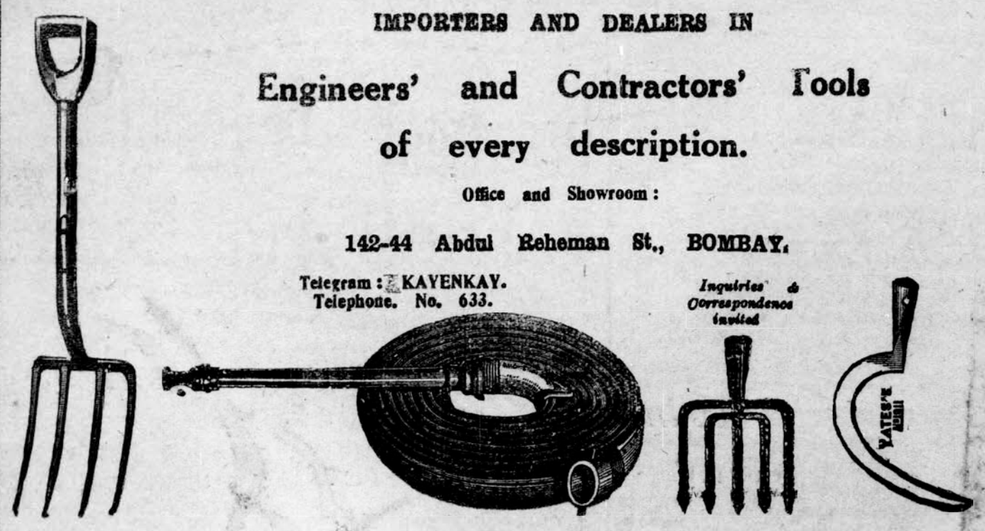

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.